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GENERAL

1567. Beck, Lewis White. (*U. Rochester, N. Y.*) *Philosophic inquiry; an introduction to philosophy.* New York: Prentice-Hall, 1952. xvi, 470 p. \$4.50.—A book designed for use as a basic text in an introductory course in philosophy. The book is divided into 13 chapters, 3 of which: The Role of Hypotheses in Knowing (with an appendix, An Example of Scientific Method in Biology), The Laws of Nature, and The Organization of Science are of especial interest to psychologists. Chapter bibliographies.—*S. Hutter.*

1568. Bodenheimer, Shin'on. (*Hebrew U. Jerusalem.*) *P'rakim bipsikhologiat hahayot.* (Chapters in animal psychology.) Tel Aviv: Massada Ltd., 1951, 124 p.—"Our aim is to find the scientific background of widespread theories. . . . We lay special stress on schools which generally are not mentioned in psychological literature, although they are important for animal psychology. . . . We, however, have paid only little attention to the well-known schools. . . . Not the behavior of animals as such, but the problems of this behavior" are the center of the writer's interests. The contents are: Historical introduction, is psychology a science? philosophical, objectivistic, hormic, behavioristic, and gestalt schools; social psychology of animals; their intelligence; animals as prisoners. 43 references; Hebrew-English glossary.—*H. Ormian.*

1569. Gregg, Fred M. *The people's psychology.* New York: Vantage Press, 1951. 493 p. \$5.00.—Each chapter utilizes a different path to the understanding of human personality. Starting with the primary inborn-urges and the secondary factors of temperament, intelligence, sentiments, and social groups, the nature of man is traced along such paths of development as the human-body path, the knowledge path, the nervous system path, the habit path, the thinking path, and the character path. 146-item bibliography, an appendix containing the Gregg-Christenson Questionnaire to measure dispositional personality, a combined index and glossary, and a review summary and vocabulary test at the end of each chapter are included.—*L. N. Solomon.*

1570. Landmann, Michael. *Elenktik und Maieutik: drei Abhandlungen zur Antiken Psychologie.* (Three essays on ancient psychology). Bonn: H. Bouvier, 1950. 141 p.—In the first essay, which gives the title to the volume, the author compares the method of refutation with that of bringing forth from the interlocutor ideas unknown to him. The second is a discussion of Plato's idea of the irrational; the third is devoted to the characterology of Theo-

phrastus. Throughout the book, which includes digressions on Socratic irony and analytic maieutic, the author shows his regard for the pronouncements of depth psychology.—*J. R. Kantor.*

1571. Lehtovaara, Arvo. (*Pedagogical College, Jyväskylä, Finland.*) *Människökunskapens grunder.* (Fundamentals of human nature.) (2nd ed.) Stockholm: Natur och Kultur, 1952, 252 p. Kr. 14:50.—We may obtain a knowledge of human nature from many sources, e.g., literature, proverbs, or personal experience; psychology, however, provides us with the basic facts of human nature in their clearest and most concentrated form. Professor Lehtovaara discusses from a practical viewpoint: psychological types; individual differences; motivation; observation; memory; abilities; work as creative activity; individual and social development; periods of growth; character and the social milieu; marriage; hyper- and hyposensitivity; fatigue; inhibitions; relaxation; the psychological influence of illness; and the problem of personal relationships. Translated from the Finnish.—*A. Tejler.*

1572. Merleau-Ponty, Maurice. (*U. Paris, France.*) *Le philosophe et la sociologie.* (The philosopher and sociology). *Cah. Int. Sociol.*, 1951, 10, 50-69.—Sociology, here, is only an instance and the true objective is the perennial problem of the respective domains of philosophy and science. The article presents the viewpoint of a philosopher, of a disciple of Husserl. The author assigns to philosophy the study of the specific "inherence" of the individual scientist in the historical situation to which he belongs and which plays an essential part in his work as a scientist. Not forgetting the fact of his own "inherence" in the intersubjective network, the philosopher plots the scientist's series of positions on this network.—*G. Dufresne.*

1573. Smith, G. Milton. *More power to your mind; a guide to more effective living.* New York: Harpers, 1952. x, 180 p. \$2.50.—"We need more emphasis on man's capacity to change for the better" is the general theme, based upon quotations from great literature, what psychological findings are available, and the author's common-sense point of view. The book is directed to "people whose intelligence is above average but who are needlessly harried and badgered by conflict and doubt and whose mental power and happiness are therefore somewhat impaired." Mind, body and spirit must work together in harmony. 59 item bibliography from 1890 to date.—*L. R. Steiner.*

1574. Tiercy, G. *Reformation et transformation progressives des interpretations scientifiques des*

faits, et question restées sans réponse. (The progressive reformation and transformation of the scientific interpretation of facts, and questions remaining unanswered.) *Scientia*, 1951, 86, 189-194.—Men of science have in no instance been able to find clear-cut and demonstrable phenomena. They are consequently confronted with a number of capital enigmas. Theories and hypotheses have often lead to contradictions. Though science progresses by successive approximation, it has not been able to find the basic reason for much of its phenomena.—*N. De Palma*.

THEORY & SYSTEMS

1575. **Brain, Russell.** (*Oxford U., Oxford, Eng.*) *The contribution of medicine to our idea of the mind.* New York: Cambridge University Press, 1952. 30 p. \$0.50.—Two independent theories of mind states have developed from medicine, one from studies of interrelations of brain and mind and the other the Freudian use of the concept of unconscious mental processes. Both physiological and psychological theories are analytical and both create problems for philosophy. The Freudian contribution creates one problem by its implication about man's rationality and creates a problem for ethics in its insight into secondary gains of neurotic illness. Explaining mind in terms of physico-chemical terms only is a long way off. Part of the difficulty in correlating brain and mind may arise from the fact that the space (and time) in which our mind exists is not identical with the space in which we perceive the nervous system.—*W. L. Wilkins*.

1576. **Flugel, J. C.** *Where stands psycho-analysis today?* *Rationalist Annual*, 1951, 16-25.—Psychoanalysis is today active and vigorous, though divided into warring schools, "each one of which has discovered valuable facts or devised useful methods, but has tended to regard itself too arrogantly as the sole possessor" of the truth. It has to a large extent become an integral part of contemporary psychiatry and psychology and in certain Western countries it has entered into the very fabric of our social life. In spite of long and costly training the number of candidates to enjoy it is very great. From the scientific point of view, however, there is much that remains unsatisfactory in psychoanalysis. The necessity is felt for a wider research outlook and for a closer co-operation between psychoanalysts themselves and their fellow-workers in neighbouring disciplines.—*M. Choynowski*.

1577. **George, F. H.** *Psychology and semantics.* *Rationalist Annual*, 1951, 73-78.—The most important recent attempt to create a generalized theory of behavior is that of Clark L. Hull. Discussing some aspects of his approach the author points to the role of adequate semantic models in science and to their necessary properties. Another important development in theories of behavior is the mathematical, as exemplified in work of Rashevsky and Wiener. Though their ultimate success is not yet

assured, their importance to scientific methodology cannot be over-emphasized.—*M. Choynowski*.

1578. **Hartmann, Heinz; Kris, Ernst, & Loewenstein, Rudolph M.** *Comentarios sobre la formación de la estructura psíquica.* (Comments on the formation of the psychic structure.) *Rev. Psicoanal.*, B. Aires, 1951, 8, 222-248.—Spanish translation by Carlos Iraldi of a paper appearing in Freud, A. et al., *The psychoanalytic study of the child* (see 22: 1134).—*G. B. Strother*.

1579. **Hebb, D. O.** (*McGill U., Montreal.*) *The role of neurological ideas in psychology.* In *Krech & Klein, Theoretical models and personality theory*, (see 27: 1838), 39-55.—Limitations in neurophysiological knowledge in the 1920's set conditions which led to the rejection of neurology in the explanation of behavior. Increases in such knowledge now makes more reasonable a neurological oriented psychological theory. The author reviews a number of theoretical systems in the light of their neurological relations. He feels that his own theories are psychological with neurology furnishing a frame of reference. Behavior data have led to advances in neurology, and neurology affords a model for behavior explanation. 26 references.—*C. M. Louttit*.

1580. **Miller, Neal E.** (*Yale U., New Haven, Conn.*) *Comments on theoretical models: illustrated by the development of a theory of conflict behavior.* In *Krech & Klein, Theoretical models and personality theory*, (see 27: 1838), 82-100.—Theoretical models must serve "to make rigorous deductions about some of the consequences of different sets of conditions." With this criterion in mind the author examines the functions and possibilities of models in behavior theory and believes that behavior "should be just as susceptible to rigorous theoretical systematization as certain limited types of physical phenomena." The development and testing of a theory of approach-avoidance conflict behavior is used to illustrate the main points of the commentary. 20 references.—*C. M. Louttit*.

1581. **Shneerson, F.** *Ham'gama ha "federativit" b'torat hanefesh shel yamenu.* (The "federative" trend in psychology of to-day.) *Hahinukh*, 1950-52, 24, 1-10.—The "federative" trend to integration is widespread in contemporary psychology, instead of the "psychologies" of the twenties and thirties. Thus, the author changed his separatistic "science of man" into a more "federative" and manysided "intimate" psychology. The general value of his "intimate" psychology and the similarity of different trends in psychotherapy are explained.—*H. Ormian*.

1582. **Viner, Norman.** (1425 Bishop St., Montreal, Canada.) *Psychoanalysis.* *Canad. med. Ass. J.*, 1951, 65, 108-112.—In an elementary fashion psychoanalysis of Freud is explained as a theory of the neuroses, as a method of exploring the subconscious for repressed complexes, and as a method of psychotherapy.—*F. C. Sumner*.

1583. **von Bertalanffy, Ludwig.** (*U. Ottawa, Canada.*) *Theoretical models in biology and psy-*

chology. In *Krech & Klein, Theoretical models and personality theory*, (see 27: 1838), 24-38.—". . . model conceptions in psychological theory should be (a) essentially dynamic, although including structural order, established by progressive mechanization, as a derived yet most important case; (b) molar, though allowing for molecular interpretations of the individual processes; (c) formal, though allowing for future material interpretations." 23 references.—C. M. Louttit.

See also abstracts 1837, 1838, 1840

METHODS & APPARATUS

1584. Bilodeau, Edward A. (*U. Iowa, Iowa City*.) **Statistical versus intuitive confidence.** *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1952, 65, 271-277.—This experiment was designed to demonstrate differences between statistical versus intuitive confidence. The task set was the shell and pea problem, three shells being presented to the S with instruction to guess under which the pea was hidden. In the experiment all shells were empty at all times. The number of trials necessary to reject or doubt the solubility of the problem were ascertained for three groups of subjects; graduate students in clinical psychology, graduate students in experimental psychology and a group of undergraduate psychology students. The groups differed among themselves in number of trials necessary for rejection, the levels of confidence of rejection for all groups was between the one and five percent levels of confidence. The author concludes that, "It appears that the guess of the median individual can lead to the same result as that based upon the rigorous statistical development—at least in this experiment."—J. A. Stern.

1585. Clark, Brant, & Graybiel, Ashton. (*U. S. Naval School of Aviation Medicine, Pensacola, Florida*.) **A device to manipulate and to indicate the position of remote test-objects.** *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1952, 65, 286-287.—A device, "which makes it possible for S and E to control a distant test-object independently and at the same time have an accurate record of the position of the target at any moment during the experiment," is described.—J. A. Stern.

1586. Clark, Brant, & MacQuiddy, Richard H. **A miniature distorted room.** *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1951, 64, 597.—The device is useful for the demonstration of certain monocular factors in depth perception and can be stored in a laboratory since it is only 5 ft. long and 18 in. wide at the large end. The detailed dimensions are given.—S. C. Ericksen.

1587. Crowley, Miriam E. (*Cushing V.A. Hospital, Farmington, Mass.*) **A puzzle-picture in silhouette.** *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1952, 65, 302-304.—An easily reversible silhouette is demonstrated. This silhouette can be seen either as the figure of a lady's or a devil's head, or as a Janus head incorporating both.—J. A. Stern.

1588. Edwards, Allen L. **Balanced Latin-square designs in psychological research.** *Amer. J. Psy-*

chol. 1951, 64, 598-603.—Variations in the use of experimental designs for learning research are summarized with particular emphasis placed on a design involving repeated observations of the same Ss. In this design a single groups of Ss may be given a series of trials, but with the conditions of the trials varied in as many ways as there are trials.—S. C. Ericksen.

1589. Hunter, T. A. (*U. Iowa, Iowa City*.) **A simultaneous multiple-frequency shock-generator.** *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1952, 65, 281-285.—A shock apparatus designed to administer simultaneous shocks to a number of conducting surfaces is described. The apparatus, "may be expanded to cover any number of simultaneous shocking-voltages." Circuit diagram and description of principle of operation are supplied.—J. A. Stern.

1590. Palmer, Martin F. (*Institute of Logopedics, Wichita, Kans.*) **Construction of one-way vision mirrors.** *J. Speech Hearing Disorders*, 1952, 17, 138.—Description of a method of making one-way vision mirrors for a clinic.—M. F. Palmer.

1591. Pierce, J. G., & Pascal, G. R. (*U. Pittsburgh, Pa.*) **A flexible reaction- and interval-timer.** *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1951, 64, 591-596.—The tasks given S with this apparatus may vary from simple reaction-time to sound or light to complex discriminations with variable foreperiods consisting of varying interpolated stimuli. Front and rear-view photographs and a schematic wiring diagram aid the description of the apparatus.—S. C. Ericksen.

1592. Richards, C. H., Stoll, A. M., & Hardy, J. D. (*Cornell U. Med. College, New York*.) **The panradiometer: an absolute measuring instrument for environmental radiation.** *Rev. Sci. Inst.*, 1951, 22, 925-934.—An instrument to measure the thermal exchanges between man and his surroundings is described. Four spheres; one painted black, one white, and two highly polished, are provided with thermocouples and internal heating coils. A precision of ± 4 per cent can be realized for the measurement of solar radiation and of $\pm 1.8^\circ\text{C}$ for the measurement of the radiant temperature of the surroundings. The details of construction are given and several experimental situations are presented graphically.—Henry A. Knoll.

See also abstract 2180

NEW TESTS

1593. Cornwall, J. (*Saltley Training Coll., Birmingham, Eng.*) **An orally presented group test of intelligence for juniors.** London: Methuen and Co. Ltd., 1952, 40 p. 3s 6d.—This is the manual for an intelligence test stated to be useful for preliminary assessment of intellectual ability and gross diagnosis of retardation. It has been standardized on children 8 to 11 years old. Correlation with Richardson's "Simplex Junior Intelligence Scale" yielded coefficient of .907; reliability (split-half, Rulon's formula) was .953. There are five sub-tests administered

singly by the teacher. Tests include (1) knowledge of antonyms and synonyms, (2) logical analysis of sentences, (3) solving riddles, (4) noting appropriate word groups, (5) following directions.—*J. Cowen.*

STATISTICS

1594. Anderson, T. W. (Columbia U., New York), & Darling, D. A. Asymptotic theory of certain "goodness of fit" criteria based on stochastic processes. *Ann. math. Statist.*, 1952, 23, 193-212.—A general method for calculating the limiting distributions of criteria is developed by reducing them to corresponding problems in stochastic processes, which in turn lead to more or less classical eigenvalue and boundary value problems for special classes of differential equations. For certain weight functions including $\psi = 1$ and $\psi = 1/[t(1-t)]$ we give explicit limiting distributions. A table of the asymptotic distribution of the von Mises ω^2 criterion is given.—*G. C. Carter.*

1595. Bowker, Albert H., & Goode, Henry P. (Stanford U., Calif.) Sampling inspection by variables. New York: McGraw-Hill Book Company, Inc., 1952. xi, 216 p. \$5.00.—General principles of sampling inspection by variables, properties of the variables plans, installation of the variables plans, operation of the variables plans, plans for use when the standard deviation of the product is known, procedures for two-sided specification limits, illustrative applications, the use of control charts in sampling inspection, construction of sampling plans and standard procedure, the mathematics of sampling inspection by variables, and computing techniques and methods of applying the acceptance criteria are discussed. A set of variables tables and their operating characteristic curves are included. The tables may be used as part of a systematic inspection scheme involving an arbitrary relation between lot size, sample size, and classification of plans by the 95% point of the operating characteristic curve, or, alternatively, as a catalogue of plans from which a selection may be made in other ways.—*G. C. Carter.*

1596. Finney, D. J. (Oxford, U., Eng.) Probit analysis: a statistical treatment of the sigmoid response curve. (2nd ed.) London, Eng.: Cambridge University Press, 1952. xiv, 318 p. \$7.00.—An elementary textbook indicating the main outline and underlying mathematical theory of a branch of statistics used in biological assays. This 2nd edition (see 22: 1467) contains an extension of the analysis of quantal response data and the "new applications of probit analysis and related methods." Appendices include: Computing of probit analyses, mathematical basis of the probit method, and 9 tables. 9 page bibliography.—*M. J. Wayner, Jr.*

1597. French, John W. (Educational Testing Service, Princeton, N. J.) A technique for criterion-keying and selecting test items. *Psychometrika*, 1952, 17, 101-106.—The type of test involved is one for which no *a priori* key exists. A provisional key with maximal validity may be constructed on the basis of the number of persons choosing each alterna-

tive and their mean criterion score. In order to secure further precision in keying and item selection, the mean total score for persons using each alternative may be used. The formula featured in this study includes item-selection formulae by Horst (see 11: 1050) and Gulliksen (see 24: 2232).—*M. O. Wilson.*

1598. Gleser, Goldine C. (Washington U., St. Louis, Mo.) Speed of response as a measure of difficulty. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1951, 64, 548-563.—A 20-pen polygraph was used to record graphically the responses of as many Ss, permitting the automatic recording of the time interval between answering the items in a battery of 5 different tests. Five-choice items were used with IBM sheets to permit scoring. 65 college students served as Ss. Averaged time scores were found to be reliable measures of the relative difficulty of (D_i) of items. Items of a particular type of test material, which were homogeneous with respect to probability of success, showed a highly significant difference in their D_i -values. It is possible to use time-scores on items to compute the reliability of speeded tests by a method similar to that used by Kuder and Richardson in computing the reliability of power tests.—*S. C. Ericksen.*

1599. Halperin, Max. (USAF School of Aviation Medicine, Randolph AFB, Texas.) Maximum likelihood estimation in truncated samples. *Ann. math. Statist.*, 1952, 23, 226-238.—Consideration is given to the problem of estimation of parameters from a sample in which only the first r (of n) ordered observations are known. If $r = [qn]$, $0 < q < 1$, it is shown under mild regularity conditions, for the case of one parameter, that estimation of θ by maximum likelihood is best in the sense that θ , the maximum likelihood estimate of θ , is consistent, asymptotically normally distributed, and of minimum variance for large samples. A general expression for the variance of the asymptotic distribution of θ is obtained and small sample estimation is considered for some special choices of frequency function. Results for two or more parameters and their proofs are indicated and a possible extension of these results to more general truncation is suggested.—*G. C. Carter.*

1600. Hoeffding, Wassily. (U. North Carolina, Chapel Hill.) The large-sample power of tests based on permutations of observations. *Ann. math. Statist.*, 1952, 23, 169-192.—The power of a family of nonparametric tests which includes those known as tests based on permutations of observations is investigated. Under general conditions the tests are found to be asymptotically as powerful as certain related standard parametric tests. The results are based on a study of the convergence in probability of certain random distribution functions.—*G. C. Carter.*

1601. McMillen, Wayne. Statistical methods for social workers. Chicago: Univ. of Chicago Press, 1952. ix, 564 p. \$6.95.—Dealing entirely with descriptive statistics, this elementary text covers the following subjects: collection of data, statistical

tables and graphical presentation, ratios including percentiles, frequency distribution, time series, measures of central tendency, measures of variability, sampling, correlation and contingency, and how to write reports and studies. It is written for the beginning student with little or no background in mathematics. It contains a large number of illustrations and problems for social work.—D. R. Krathwohl.

1602. Ortar, G. *Musagey y'sod bistatistika psihologit.* (Basic concepts in psychological statistics.) *M'gamot*, 1950/51, 2, 209-225.—The paper gives "as far as possible verbal (not mathematical) description of the basic concepts and their use." The symptoms of a good test are explained.—H. Ormian.

1603. Plumlee, Lynette. (*Educational Testing Service, Princeton, N. J.*) The effect of difficulty and chance success on item-test correlation and on test reliability. *Psychometrika*, 1952, 17, 69-86.—An equation to predict the effect of chance success in relation to item-difficulty on item-test correlation is derived. Predicted scores by this equation and equations by Guilford and Carroll (see 11: 1045; 19: 1841) are compared with empirical values in an experiment using identical test items in multiple-choice and answer-only form. 17 references.—M. O. Wilson.

1604. Siegel, Laurence (*State Coll. Washington, Pullman*), & Cureton, Edward E. Note on the computation of biserial correlations in item analysis. *Psychometrika*, 1952, 17, 41-43.—A method for computing biserial- r in terms of analysis with several criteria is featured. Using IBM cards, the correlations can be turned out at about 40 per hour.—M. O. Wilson.

1605. Waugh, Albert E. (*U. Connecticut, Storrs*.) *Elements of statistical method.* (3rd ed.) New York: McGraw-Hill, 1952. xv, 531 p. \$5.50.—This third edition appears 14 years after the first edition and 9 years after the second. The purpose as an elementary text for a one semester course has not been changed. Material on graphics and data collection have been omitted, a chapter on analysis of variance added, and major rewriting done on other chapters notably those on curve fitting. The sequence of chapter topics is: nature of statistics and meaning of numbers, frequency distribution, central tendency measures, dispersion measures, simple probability and the normal curve, reliability, analysis of variance, curve fitting, trend measures and index numbers, and correlations. Appendix tables include areas and ordinates of the normal curve, significance points of F , and values of r for s values from 1 to 3.—C. M. Louttit.

1606. West, Vincent I. (*U. Illinois, Urbana*.) Replacing variables in correlation problems. *J. Amer. statist. Ass.*, 1952, 47, 185-190.—After solving the normal equations of correlation problems one may wish to delete a variable, to replace a variable, or to add another variable. In some situations these operations may be performed most efficiently by

making the desired deletions, substitutions, or additions and then re-solving the normal equations. In other situations the desired changes may be effected more efficiently by operations on the inverse matrix already computed, without directly re-solving the normal equations. One method which may be useful in situations where the direct re-solving of the normal equations would be laborious is described. The solution is first indicated by the problem of replacing the fourth variable in a five-variable problem. The problem is then generalized to the replacing of the k th variable in an n -variable problem.—G. C. Carter.

See also abstracts 1040, 2260

REFERENCE WORKS

1607. [Anon.] *Munhey psikhologia.* (Psychological terminology.) *L'shonenu*, 1950/51, 17, 183-190.—A continuation of the list of psychological terms in Hebrew (translated from English, French and German), abstracted in 25: 6625. The present list includes terms in psychopathology (112 terms—8 subdivisions) and depth psychology (55 terms—3 subdivisions).—H. Ormian.

ORGANIZATIONS

1608. Banissoni, Ferruccio. (*Instituto Nacional de Psicologia, Rome*.) *El Instituto Nazionale di Psicologia del Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche en Italia.* (The National Institute of Psychology of the National Research Council in Italy.) *Rev. Psicol. gen. apl., Madrid*, 1951, 6, 335-341.—The Italian National Institute of Psychology has established 8 laboratories in various universities and is in the process of establishing 2 more. Large scale testing has been conducted through these centers. Achievement, aptitude and personality tests have been used on populations which in some cases have been as large as 600,000. An Italian adaptation of the Terman-Merrill is in its preliminary stages. The Institute has published a number of articles in the fields of clinical, social and educational psychology. The institute is cooperating with other groups in organizational, research and instructional activities.—G. F. Strother.

HISTORY & BIOGRAPHY

1609. ———. Clarence P. Oberndorf. *Amer. J. Psychother.*, 1952, 6, 242.—Portrait.

1610. ———. Ivan Petrovich Pavlov. *Zh. vyssh. nervn. Defatel'*, 1952, 2, 2.—Portrait.

1611. ———. N. E. Vvedenskii. *Fiziol. Zh. SSSR*, 1952, 38, 132; 148.—Portraits.

1612. ———. *Postanovleniâ VI sessii nauchnogo soveta po problemam fiziologicheskogo ucheniâ Akademika I. P. Pavlova pri Prezidiume Akademii nauk SSSR, 24 nofâbrâ 1951 g.* (Decrees of the 6th session of the Sci. Council on Problems of the Physiol. Theory of Academician I. P. Pavlov, Associated with the Presidium of the USSR Acad. Sci., Nov.

24, 1951.) *Zh. vyssh. nervn. Deĭatel'*, 1952, 2, 3-8.—In one of several decrees listed the physiologist, Anokhin, is taken to task for continuing to adhere to "anti-Pavlovian positions" despite protestations to the contrary. "To overcome his idealist anti-Pavlovian errors," Anokhin must subject "his theoretical errors to profound self-critical evaluation."—*I. D. London.*

1613. Avnon, U. Kivuney hitpathut hadashim bapsikhologia. (New trends of development in psychology.) *Hahinukh*, 1948/49, 22, 272-284.—Psychologists have not found a satisfactory theory for the whole of human behavior. The sociological standpoint does not explain the inner mechanism of the development. The change came from students of personality and culture. The significance of psychodynamics is stressed as a means to understand personality and the interaction between institutions and personality. The problem of learning and intelligence testing is discussed on the background of the situation in primitive tribes and Negroes (the latter in the U.S.A.). The future of psychology is connected with the rise of psychodynamics.—*H. Ormian.*

1614. Bakan, David. (*U. Missouri, Columbia.*) The exponential growth function in Herbart and Hull. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1952, 65, 307-308.—A similarity between the mathematical functions used by Herbart to express the rise of a concept into consciousness and Hull's equation to express the rise of habit strength is noted.—*J. A. Stern.*

1615. Bernfeld, Siegfried. Un fragmento autobiográfico desconocido escrito por Freud. (An unknown biographical fragment written by Freud.) *Rev. Psicoanal.*, B. Aires, 1951, 8, 97-111.—Spanish translation by Dr. Avelino Gonzalez of an article appearing in *The American Imago*, 1947.—*G. B. Strother.*

1616. Bernfeld, Siegfried, & Bernfeld, Suzanne Cassirer. La temprana infancia de Freud. (Freud's early childhood.) *Rev. Psicoanal.*, B. Aires, 1951, 8, 112-122.—Spanish translation by Dr. Avelino Gonzalez of an article from *Bull. Menninger Clinic*, in 1944. Portrait of Freud as a child.—*G. B. Strother.*

1617. Bernfeld, Siegfried, & Bernfeld, Suzanne Cassirer. Freud's first year in practice, 1886-1887. *Bull. Menninger Clin.*, 1952, 16, 37-49.—Freud's first year in medical practice upon his return from visiting Charcot's clinic was marked by a controversy with leaders of the Vienna Medical Society over the concept of male hysteria. His rejection "turned into a powerful stimulus in his effort to attain complete intellectual independence."—*W. A. Varvel.*

1618. Blau, Joseph L. (*Columbia U., New York.*) Men and movements in American philosophy. New York: Prentice-Hall, 1952. xi, 403 p. \$4.50.—Beginning with an account of the Puritan background of American philosophy the author in 9 chapters traces changes in philosophical thought from Colonial

days to the naturalism of the present. The chapter subjects are: colonial materialism and immaterialism, the American enlightenment, orthodox reaction against the enlightenment, transcendentalism, influence of evolutionary ideas, idealism, pragmatism, realism, and naturalism. Each of the chapters discusses a philosophical position and presents the work of three adherents. For psychology attention should be directed to the sections dealing with Jonathan Edwards, Benjamin Rush, Francis Wayland, Laurens P. Hickok, Noah Porter, Chauncey Wright, William James, and John Dewey. Bibliographic notes.—*C. M. Louttit.*

1619. Bykov, K. M. Pamiatī Nikolaia Evgen'evicha Vvedenskogo. (In memory of Nikolai Evgen'evich Vvedenskiĭ.) *Fisiol. Zh. SSSR*, 1952, 38, 135-136.—A sketch of Vvedenskiĭ's physiological research on the occasion of the 100th anniversary of his birth.—*I. D. London.*

1620. De Urmeneta, Fermin. (*U. Barcelona, Spain.*) La psicología en los "Quodlibetos" de Ockam y Santo Tomás. (Psychology in the *Quodlibeta* de Occam and Saint Thomas.) *Rev. Psicol. gen. apl.*, Madrid, 1951, 6, 285-296.—Occam's psychological conceptions set him apart from the earlier scholastics, especially Aquinas. Occam was explicitly an empiricist who occasionally anticipated modern positivism.—*G. B. Strother.*

1621. Dow, Robert S. William Fitch Allen. *J. Neurophysiol.*, 1951, 14, 333-334.—Obituary.

1622. Freud, Sigmund. Escritos de Sigmund Freud en primera versión castellana. (Writings of Sigmund Freud in the first Spanish translation.) *Rev. Psicoanal.*, B. Aires, 1951, 8, 1-96.—This is a collection of Spanish translations of various uncompleted articles and short notes by Freud most, if not all of which, have been previously published in German psychoanalytic journals. They include the rather extensive but uncompleted *Abriss der Psychoanalyse*, short articles on humor, fetichism, and several obituaries by Freud. Portrait of Freud.—*G. B. Strother.*

1623. Ormian, H. Hapsikhologia biv'rit hamotsot. (Psychology in the Soviet Union.) *Urim*, 1950/51, 8, 114-118.—It is not easy to deal with problems of psychology in the U.S.S.R. because of political, scientific and technical factors. The Soviet psychology has endeavored from its beginning after a Marxist base. After some zigzags in this endeavour, after having denied pedagogy, psychotechnics, testology and "Eastern" psychology as a whole, it reached its 4th stage—affirming psychology as a social science based on dialectic principles: 3 general scientific ones (theoretical uniformity, dialectics, unity of theory and practice), 1 philosophical principle (psychophysical unity) and psychological principles (mental development, unity of consciousness and activity, plasticity of mind, polymethodicism).—*H. Ormian.*

1624. Prentice, W. C. H. Edgar John Rubin: 1886-1951. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1951, 64, 608-609.—Obituary.

1625. Roback, A. A. *History of American psychology*. New York: Library Publishers, 1952. xiv, 426 p. \$6.00.—The history of psychology in America is divided by the author into three stages: (1) the period from Colonial times to the 1880's which is characterized by the direct influence of English and Scottish writers but with some American authors showing originality which has been long neglected; (2) the last decade or so of the nineteenth and the first decade of the twentieth centuries when experimental laboratory work, stemming from Germany in large measure, was the ascending "new psychology"; (3) the first half of the twentieth century when American psychology was characterized by the development of indigenous "schools" or the adoption of ones from abroad. Chapters in each of these sections interpretively analyze men and movements. A final chapter briefly reviews the current expansion of psychology from the viewpoint of the many specialties. 28 portraits of psychologists.—C. M. Louttit.

1626. Terekhov, P. G. *Iz materialov k biografii N. E. Vvedenskogo*. (Some biographical material on N. E. Vvedenskiĭ.) *Fiziol. Zh. SSSR*, 1952, 38, 258-280. Included are reproductions of several documents, accompanied by printed versions of the original script.—I. D. London.

1627. Vinogradov, M. I. *Nauchnaia deiatel'nost' N. E. Vvedenskogo i ee znachenie dlia razvitiia pavlovskoi fiziologii*. (The scientific activity of N. E. Vvedenskiĭ and its significance for the development of Pavlovian physiology.) *Fiziol. Zh. SSSR*, 1952, 38, 137-159. The evolution of Vvedenskiĭ's physiological views is traced and their significance for Pavlovian theory discussed.—I. D. London.

1628. Vooy, C. J. *Psychische achtergrond bij Descartes*. (Psychic background in Descartes.) *Psychol. Achtergr.*, 1952, no. 17/18, 219-221.—A brief note on the Cartesian conception of emotions as "thoughts," showing how this seventeenth century philosopher explained phobias as the associative effects of early childhood experiences.—P. W. Pruyser.

1629. Woodworth, Robert S. *Biographical memoir of Edward Lee Thorndike, 1874-1949*. *Natl. Acad. Sci., Biog. Mem.* 1952, 27(9), 209-237.—A biographical appreciation of Doctor Thorndike, including a portrait and a personal bibliography of about 300 titles.—C. M. Louttit.

See also abstracts 1836, 2160

PROFESSIONAL PROBLEMS OF PSYCHOLOGY

1630. Du Mas, Frank M. (Louisiana State U., Baton Rouge.) *Analytic evaluation of psychometric proficiency*. *J. gen. Psychol.*, 1952, 46, 51-61.—A group of procedures is developed which enables a supervisory clinical staff to evaluate objectively and analytically the proficiency with which a psychometrician administers individual tests. Projective techniques are included among the tests which can be analyzed. A tentative method is suggested for the

objective evaluation of proficiency in administering the Rorschach. The present technique, which is suggested as an improvement of the one previously presented by the author, permits an analytic evaluation of both variable and systematic error.—M. J. Stanford.

1631. Korner, Ija N., & Brown, William H. (College of Medicine, Utah U., Salt Lake City.) *The mechanical third ear*. *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1952, 16, 81-84.—A mechanical device is described which the authors have developed for supervising students and interns in a clinical psychology program. Much like a "hearing aid" worn by the deaf, the instrument enables a supervisor to communicate with the trainee while the latter is engaged in an interview situation with the patient. Only the trainee can hear the comments, the patient not being aware of the fact that his therapist is being communicated with. The authors feel that this "third-ear device" is most useful in the supervision of projective testing techniques. They consider the device as yet in an early stage of development.—F. Costin.

1632. Pradines, Maurice. *Du role informateur de l'art en matiere psychologique*. (About the informative role of art in psychological matters.) *J. psychol. norm. path.*, 1952, 45, 129-136.—The philosophical and psychological aspects of science are an integral part of our present day teaching. Science is taught at least partly by means of psychology but art is treated as just another subject matter. The psychological aspect of art can reveal much information which is complementary to that learned from science.—G. Besnard.

See also abstract 1823

FILMS

1633. *Alcoholism*. (Bacon, Selden D., & McCarthy, Raymond G.) 16 mm. motion picture film, black and white, sound, approx. 800 feet, 22 min., 1951. Available through Encyclopaedia Britannica Films, Inc., Wilmette, Ill.—Alcoholism as a mental health problem is analyzed through detailed presentation of a case history. The psychological implications of alcoholism as a means of escape from insecurity, or as a means of compensation, behavioral patterns of the alcoholic, the craving for alcohol, early childhood experiences, social conditions, and consequences as to family life are demonstrated. Individual differences are also portrayed through the presentation of a solitary drinker and a continuous drinker. The film emphasizes the psychological aspects of alcoholism, and especially its medical, social, and individual implications as an educational and mental hygiene problem. Film guide with suggestions for further study.—A. Manoil.

1634. *Feeling left out (social adjustment)*. (Landis, Paul H., State College of Washington.) 16 mm. motion picture film, black and white, or color, sound, approx. 500 feet, 13 min., 1951. Available through Coronet Films, Coronet Building, Chicago 1, Illinois. \$62.50; color, \$125.00.—Characteristic as-

pects of teenagers' social adjustment problems are clearly demonstrated through the presentation of a high school boy who is rejected by a small group to which he desires to belong. His general behavior, emotional upsets, tentative approaches, and the adjustment through making individual friends are shown. The film emphasizes social adjustment as a problem of developing social maturity through understanding of the self and others and especially through establishing more flexible relationships. Teacher's guide with reading references.—A. Manoil.

1635. Getting ready emotionally. 16 mm. motion picture film, black and white, sound, approx. 400 feet, 11 min., 1951. Available through Coronet films, Coronet Building, Chicago 1, Illinois. \$50.00.—The problem of adjustment to military service with reference especially to emotional responses is analyzed in detail. The conditions presented by combat training and service in general, require self-discipline, self-reliance, and mature adjustment. The film demonstrates the importance of being aware of these conditions and preparing oneself through special and personal training. The need for developing appropriate attitudes, responsibility, self-reliance, and self-discipline, is emphasized. The film is the seventh in the series. "Are you ready for service?" Teacher's guide with suggestions for discussion and further study.—A. Manoil.

1636. Getting ready morally. 16 mm. motion picture film, black and white, sound, approx. 400 ft., 11 min., 1951. Available through Coronet Films, Coronet Building, Chicago 1, Ill. \$50.00.—Various counseling problems concerning youth facing military service, especially with reference to moral and personality adjustment are analyzed and exemplified. The military service presents a new group environment which requires appropriate adjustment. The young man about to enter service has to learn to assume responsibility and especially to make his own decisions as to moral problems. Social adjustment, moral choices, and appropriate understanding of one's place in the group require advance preparation. This film is the fourth in the series "Are you ready for service?". Teacher's guide with suggestions for discussion and further study.—A. Manoil.

1637. How to say no (moral maturity). (Duvall, Evelyn M.) 16 mm. motion picture film, black and white or color, sound, approx. 400 feet, 11 min., 1951. Available through Coronet Films, Coronet Building, Chicago 1, Illinois. \$50.00; color \$100.00.—Various problems of social adjustment or moral maturity in terms of making decisions and being able to say "no" are presented through a panel discussion by a group of teenagers. The discussion through exemplification points out that it is possible to say "no" and still keep your friends. The film emphasizes the usefulness of learning to avoid difficult situations, distracting attention by changing the subject, knowing why you want to say "no," and finally saying "no" in a friendly way. Teacher's guide with reading references.—A. Manoil.

1638. How we learn. (Partridge, E. DeAlton, New Jersey State Teacher's College at Montclair.) 16 mm. motion picture film, black and white or color, sound, approx. 400 feet, 11 min., 1951. Available through Coronet Films, Coronet Building, Chicago 1, Illinois. \$50.00; color, \$100.00.—Various aspects of the learning process are demonstrated through the analysis of the behavior of a young high school student. Learning assumes readiness on the part of the student, and opportunities (or materials) that the school offers. Interest, meaningfulness, cooperation, competition, and a definite goal are contributing factors to the learning process. The film emphasizes the dynamic aspects of learning in terms of motivation, understanding, effort, and awareness of basic educational principles. Teacher's guide with reading references.—A. Manoil.

1639. Manoil, A. (Park Coll., Parkville, Mo.) Psychological films: annotated guide. Parkville, Mo.: Park College Press, 1952. iii, 104 p. \$1.75.—An annotated list of 316 films selected after screening as of interest for psychology teaching. This list is exhaustively subject indexed. Also includes a 7-page supplementary list of films by title, and a list of major film producers or distributors.—C. M. Louttit.

1640. Mechanical aptitudes. (Endicott, Frank S., Northwestern U.) 16 mm. motion picture film, black and white or color, sound, approx. 400 ft., 11 min., 1951. Available through Coronet Films, Coronet Building, Chicago 1, Illinois. \$50.00; color, \$100.00.—Various approaches to the measurement, use and training of mechanical aptitudes are demonstrated. The film shows the importance of counseling and the usefulness of interest tests, mechanical ability tests, and mechanical intelligence tests. Various job requirements, and ways for developing mechanical abilities through information, part-time work, hobbies, and special courses are also indicated. Teacher's guide with reading references.—A. Manoil.

1641. Snap out of it! (emotional balance). (Adams, Clifford R., Pennsylvania State College.) 16 mm. motion picture film, black and white, or color, sound, approx. 500 ft., 13 min., 1951. Available through Coronet Films, Coronet Building, Chicago 1, Illinois. \$62.00; color, \$125.00.—The problem of emotional unbalance is demonstrated through the presentation of a boy upset by his report card which indicated a grade lower than expected. Emotional unbalance is presented as a result of the discrepancy between expectation and actual situation. Emotional adjustment could be obtained through positive reactions, appropriate level of aspiration, and direct, mature, approach to the situation. Teacher's guide with reading reference.—A. Manoil.

1642. Starting now! 16 mm. motion picture film, black and white, approx. 400 ft., 11 min., 1951. Available through Coronet Films, Coronet Building, Chicago 1, Ill. \$50.00.—General orientation problems concerning the military service are presented through a discussion among 3 high school boys. The film emphasizes a vocational guidance approach

in terms of personal prerequisites and the need of positive adjustment. Military service is presented as a means of preparation for life and not as a career. This film is one in the series "Are you ready for service?". Teacher's guide with suggestions for discussion and further study.—A. Manoil.

PHYSIOLOGICAL PSYCHOLOGY

1643. Arshavskii, I. A. Znachenie ucheniia N. E. Vvedenskogo v razrabotke problem evoliutsionnoi i vozrastnoi fiziologii. (The significance of the theory of N. E. Vvedenskii in the treatment of the problems of evolutionary and ontogenetic physiology.) *Fiziol. Zh. SSSR*, 1952, 38, 160-170.—A discussion of the views of Vvedenskii, Ukhtomskii, and Pavlov on evolutionary physiology.—I. D. London.

1644. Browman, L. G. (Montana State U., Missoula.) Artificial sixteen-hour day activity rhythms in the white rat. *Amer. J. Physiol.*, 1952, 168, 694-697.—Female rats, taken from a colony raised in continuous light for 25 generations, were found to exhibit a 24-hour activity rhythm. Placing the animals on an artificial 16-hour day (8 hours light and 8 hours dark) produced within 5 days a disruption of the original cycle and replaced it with a 16-hour rhythm (12 of 16 rats) which persisted for the duration of the 45-day observation period.—J. Zubeck.

1645. Cleghorn, R. A. The interaction of physiological and psychological processes in adaptation. *Psychiat. Quart.*, 1952, 26, 1-20.—In this 3rd Hutchings memorial lecture, the role of physiological (hormonal) mechanisms in the process of mental and physical adaptation is discussed. Special emphasis is placed on the part played by the adrenal cortex in these processes. 56 references.—D. Prager.

1646. Heath, Helen. A factor analysis of women's measurements taken for garment and pattern construction. *Psychometrika*, 1952, 17, 87-100.—The data consisted of 29 measurements selected from 55 measurements made on 4128 women selected from more than 14,000. Five factors, bone length, size of joints, circumference below the waist, circumference of extremities, and circumference above the waist, were extracted. Two second-order factors, growth of fatty tissue and development of bones, were also extracted. 27 references.—M. O. Wilson.

1647. Hoff, E. C. (Med. Coll. Va., Richmond), Kell, J. F., Jr., Hastings, N., Sholes, D. M., & Gray, E. H. Vasomotor, cellular and functional changes produced in kidney by brain stimulation. *J. Neurophysiol.*, 1951, 14, 317-332.—Direct electrical stimulation of the anterior sigmoid gyri in the cat elicited brief elevation of blood pressure and renal vasoconstriction. Even more marked effects were observed following Brief Stimulus Therapy through the intact cranium. The renal response was abolished following denervation. Both acute and chronic preparations showed pathological changes in the kidney. There is possible relevance of these findings to electroconvulsive therapy and battle wounds.—C. E. Henry.

1648. Pollock, Lewis J., Boshes, Benjamin; Chor, Herman; Finkelman, Isidore; Arieff, Alex J., & Brown, Meyer. (Northwestern U. Med. Sch., Chicago, Ill.) Defects in regulatory mechanisms of autonomic function in injuries to spinal cord. *J. Neurophysiol.*, 1951, 14, 85-93.—From their experience with many recent military casualties the authors reiterate the similarity in physiological defect in both the striate muscle system and the autonomic nervous system. "On the one hand, the interruption of central excitatory or suprasegmental reflex impulses for heat production, sweat and vasoconstriction produces defects in regulation of sweat, heat and blood pressure. Central inhibitory impulses leading to diminished chemical heat production, when interrupted, result in increase over normal hyperpyrexia as the result of immersion in hot water. On the other hand, interruption of inhibitory impulses from suprasegmental levels results in excessive reflex hypertension and sweating."—C. E. Henry.

1649. Travina, A. A. Uslovnnye refleksy na poche razdrazheniia pishchevymi veshchestvami vyvedennykh naruzhu uchastkov iazyka. (Conditioned reflexes [in response to] stimulation of [surgically] exposed portions of the tongue with alimentary substances.) *Zh. vyssh. nervn. Deliitel'*, 1952, 2, 126-132.—Alimentary conditioned reflexes, based on stimulation of surgically exposed portions of the tongue, are formed as easily as those based on the act of eating. Both conditioned and unconditioned alimentary reflexes, involving stimulation of these portions of the tongue, are strengthened on any experimental day with repetition; which is not the case with those involving the act of eating.—I. D. London.

See also abstracts 1619, 2280, 2305

NERVOUS SYSTEM

1650. Brookhart, John M. (Northwestern U. Med. Sch., Chicago, Ill.), Moruzzi, G., & Snider, R. S. Origin of cerebellar waves. *J. Neurophysiol.*, 1951, 14, 181-190.—The potentials recorded from deep micro-electrodes in the cerebellum of decerebrated unanesthetized cats consist of spikes of very short duration (0.5-1.0 msec.), spikes and smoother waves which are also very fast. There is anatomical evidence that both originate in Purkinje cells or possibly granule layers. The functional evidence based on ischemia suggests a separate origin with spikes being more susceptible. The hypothesis is presented that cerebellar waves may be due to fluctuation in membrane potentials.—C. E. Henry.

1651. Chang, Hsiang-Tung. (Yale U., Sch. Med., New Haven, Conn.) Changes in excitability of cerebral cortex following single electric shock applied to cortical surface. *J. Neurophysiol.*, 1951, 14, 95-111.—Following a single shock there was a refractory period and then a prolonged secondary depression. Degree and duration of the latter was a function of stimulus strength and number of cortical neurons previously inactivated by the conditioning

shock. Profound depression was seen in locally strychninized cortex. In auditory cortex (cat) a single shock was followed by a cyclic variation in cortical excitability coincident with the frequency of the corticothalamic reverberating waves. The developing phase of the latter was associated with increased excitability, and vice versa. The basic phenomena are probably analogous to those of spinal motoneurons and peripheral nerve.—C. E. Henry.

1652. Gardner, Ernest. *Fundamentals of neurology*. (2nd ed.) Philadelphia & London: W. B. Saunders Co., 1952. xii, 359 p. \$4.75.—This 2nd edition (see 22: 990) contains much new material on nerve conduction, motor pathways, cerebral cortex, etc. There are also 39 new illustrations.—M. J. Wayner, Jr.

1653. Goldring, S., & O'Leary, J. L. (Washington U., St. Louis, Mo.) Experimentally derived correlates between ECG and steady cortical potential. *J. Neurophysiol.*, 1951, 14, 275-288.—Steady cortical potential (SP) and electrocorticograms (ECG) were obtained simultaneously in 20 cats. In control periods the SP showed little variation, and with asphyxia there was a positive followed by a negative shift. The primary visual response was associated with a brief positive SP. With cortical paroxysmal discharge elicited by thalamic stimulation there was sustained positive SP. Induced surface positive SP facilitated paroxysmal discharge in the ECG and induced negativity inhibited paroxysm. Spontaneous cortical paroxysm was associated with positive DC shift which became negative even with brief cessation of cortical discharge.—C. E. Henry.

1654. Golikov, N. V. Uchenie N. E. Vvedenskogo o vozbuзhdenii i tormozhenii i ego dal'neishee razvitiie. (N. E. Vvedenski's theory of excitation and inhibition and its further development.) *Fiziol. Zh. SSSR*, 1952, 38, 194-205.—A discussion of the historical development of Vvedenski's theory of excitation and inhibition. Its further development will be through Pavlovian theory.—I. D. London.

1655. Granit, Ragnar, & Ström, Gunnar. (Karolinska Inst., Stockholm, Sweden.) Autogenetic modulation of excitability of single ventral horn cells. *J. Neurophysiol.*, 1951, 14, 113-132.—A technique is described which allows assessment of excitability of de-efferented ventral root neurons. Stretch was used to vary the background of excitability, the level of which was expressed as a probability of response. Autogenetic inhibition increased with initial tension and was not necessarily associated with any actual firing of the neuron. "Concepts such as relative refractoriness and subnormality cannot therefore be used to explain 'inhibitions' without further specifications because their quantitative significance is wholly dependent upon the level of excitability of the neurone tested. A neurone, physiologically speaking, is a strategic point for shifting the level of excitability and its integrative behaviour is intimately tied up with this property." C. E. Henry.

1656. Halstead, Ward C. (U. Chicago, Ill.) Biological intelligence. In *Krech & Klein, Theore-*

tical models and personality theory, (see 27: 1838), 118-130.—Certain intelligence behavior functions are independent of cultural considerations and they maximally involve the frontal brain. Four factors have been identified which the author defines and reviews the evidence for. The concept of biological intelligence outlined affords a model for behavior explanation which is now being used to investigate biosocial phenomena. 28 references.—C. M. Louttit.

1657. Horiuchi, T. Analysis of the effect of light stimulation on the retina. *Acta Soc. ophthalm. jap.*, 1951, 55, 280-285.—Although raising the illumination of its surrounds decreases the apparent brightness of a test object, the fusion frequency for a test-patch will increase under these conditions. The fusion frequency and the effect of area were measured for various test-patch intensities. When the intensity was fixed and the area gradually increased, the relation between fusion frequency (N) and area (F) was given by the equation $N = K \log F + C$ where K and C are constants. The equation can be written $N = K \log r^2 + C$ where r is the radius of the area. Therefore, when a test patch consisting of dots in a horizontal line is lengthened, the relation between the length of the line (r) and the fusion frequency will be given by the equation $N = K/2 \log r + C$.—(Courtesy of *Ophthalm. Lit.*)

1658. Kempinaky, W. H. (U. Washington, Sch. Med., Seattle.) Cortical projection of vestibular and facial nerves in cat. *J. Neurophysiol.*, 1951, 14, 203-210.—"The cortical receiving area of the vestibular portion of the 8th nerve has been outlined by single shock stimulation of the 'isolated' vestibular nerve in the cat. The center of this vestibular sensory area lies in the anterior descending limb of the suprasylvian gyrus. Anteriorly it overlaps the posterior margin of the arm and face tactile receiving areas, and posteriorly it appears to overlap with the anterior margin of the auditory receiving area. The ipsilateral and contralateral cortical projections are symmetrical in extent and location. No cortical projection of possible afferent fibers of the facial nerve could be demonstrated, although one cannot exclude a projection from the nervus intermedius to this cortical region."—C. E. Henry.

1659. Lhermitte, Jean. *Le cerveau et la pensée*. (Brain and thought.) Paris: Bloud et Gay, 1951. 205 p.—Taking as his starting-point the London Symposium on the physical basis of mind (see 25: 2120), the author discusses the recent findings on the structural organization of the cerebral cortex, the physiology, bio-electrical activity and mechanics of the brain, the memory, psychological and philosophical problems of the consciousness, the role of the frontal lobes, and the riddle of cerebral localization. The writer is opposed to the admission of the analogy between the biological activity of the brain and the mechanical activity of the calculating machine, and stresses the opposition between the mental life of the man and of the animal. He thinks that the mystery of the self-consciousness is not elucidated and he doubts if it ever will.—M. Choynowski.

1660. Malmejac, J., & Plane, P. (*Medico-Physiologic Exper. Lab. of the French Air Force, Algiers.*) Influence of oxygen want on functional cortical fitness. *J. Aviat. Med.*, 1952, 23, 177-180; 193.—This article summarizes, without presenting data, researches on the conditioned salivary response in dogs under the influence of anoxia. Mild anoxia produces exaggerated salivary responses. More severe anoxia results in a lowering or disappearance of the conditioned response although the unconditioned response may be normal or even exaggerated. Very severe anoxia decreases both the conditioned and unconditioned salivary responses.—A. Chapanis.
1661. Marshall, W. H., Essig, C. F., & Dubroff, S. J. (*Nat. Inst. Health, Bethesda 14, Md.*) Relation of temperature of cerebral cortex to spreading depression of Leão. *J. Neurophysiol.*, 1951, 14, 153-166.—While spreading depression of cortical activity is reliably produced by prolonged exposure to room air, radical internal dehydration and by cooling, the latter is most predictable and is reversible. Using dc. potential changes as criteria, velocities ranging from 0.03 mm/sec to 0.003 mm/sec were observed. Reduction of electro-cortical activity far outlasts the dc. voltage changes. In the absence of elaborate precautions, spreading depression is likely to be a complicating factor in surgically exposed preparations.—C. E. Henry.
1662. Poirier, L. J. Anatomical and experimental studies on the temporal pole of the macaque. *J. comp. Neurol.*, 1952, 96, 209-248.—This study on 6 monkeys (*Macaca mulatta*) involved unilateral and bilateral lesions of the temporal lobes and adjacent structures. Its aim was to repeat and extend the Klüver and Bucy studies that reported a complex syndrome characterised by "psychic blindness", oral tendencies, hypersexuality, hypermetamorphosis, and emotional changes. 5 of the monkeys were tested pre- and postoperatively for visual discrimination. No animal suffered loss of sound discrimination. Form and weight discrimination was disturbed in some animals. 4 of the animals became more tame after extensive bilateral lesions, and 2 displayed unusual drowsiness. Other symptoms reported by Klüver and Bucy were not found in any of the 6 cases.—C. P. Stone.
1663. Sarkisov, S. A. Uchenie I. P. Pavlova o vysshel' nervnoi defatel'nosti i sovremennye dannye morfologii kory bol'shogo mozga. (I. P. Pavlov's theory of higher nervous activity and the contemporary data of morphology of the cerebral cortex.) *Zh. vyssh. nervn. Defatel'.*, 1952, 2, 20-29.—Pavlov "brilliantly determined the mechanisms" of conditioned reflex formations in the cortex, all of which "corresponds to contemporary morphological data."—I. D. London.
1664. Starzl, T. E., & Magoun, H. W. (*Northwestern U. Med. Sch., Chicago, Ill.*) Organization of the diffuse thalamic projection system. *J. Neurophysiol.*, 1951, 14, 133-146.—This paper presents extensive data on the diffuse thalamic projection system (cat) as studied by low frequency thalamic stimulation with recording electrodes widely distributed throughout the brain. Stimulation of the centre median, intralaminar, anterior, ventralis anterior or anterior reticular nuclei, which form a functionally interconnected unit, effectively excites the whole. Projection is mainly rostral to the caudate nucleus and to associational cortex of orbital, frontal, cingulate and suprasylvian regions bilaterally. Sensory receiving areas are missed but there is overlap to motor cortex. No projection, as judged by recruiting responses, was seen in rhinencephalic structures. It is thus apparent that the diffuse thalamic projection system allows a mass thalamic influence upon associational cortex.—C. E. Henry.
1665. Stoll, J., Ajmone-Marsan, C., & Jasper, H. H. (*McGill U., Montreal, Canada.*) Electrophysiological studies of subcortical connections of anterior temporal region in cat. *J. Neurophysiol.*, 1951, 14, 305-316.—"Subcortical connections with the tip of the temporal lobe in the cat have been studied by (a) strychnine neuronography, (b) electrically evoked responses and (c) electrically induced after-discharges." Direct two-way connections were established by all 3 methods between the tip of the temporal lobe and the septum via the fornix and to the nucleus lateralis posterior of the thalamus. Possible relationships to physiological effects of stimulating the tip of the temporal lobe and relations to the electroencephalogram and clinical manifestations of epileptic patients with temporal lobe seizures are discussed.—C. E. Henry.
1666. Thurlow, W. R. (*U. Virginia, Charlottesville*), Gross, N. B., Kemp, E. H., & Lowy, K. Microelectrode studies of neural auditory activity of cat. I. Inferior colliculus. *J. Neurophysiol.*, 1951, 14, 289-304.—This paper gives various data on both slow waves and spike responses as a function of stimulus rate and intensity. Spike latencies of 7-8 msec were about double the latency of slow waves. As compared with records from the cochlear nucleus spike responses at the inferior colliculus show increased latency, lower repetition rate, higher threshold, and more rapid adaptation. Both regions show a frequency-position relationship suggesting a spatial analyzing mechanism.—C. E. Henry.
1667. Ulett, George A., & Gleser, Goldine. (*Washington U., St. Louis, Mo.*) The effect of experimental stress on photically activated EEG. *Science* 1952, 115, 678-682.—Subjects were in 3 groups: least likely to be "anxiety prone," as determined by psychiatric and psychological examination; psychiatric patients with anxiety as a predominant symptom; and a control group of sophisticated medical personnel, "known to be without gross psychiatric disturbance," who were not subject to experimental stress. Findings include: "... occipital rhythms induced by intermittent photic stimulation are disturbed by emotional tension in a fashion similar to that in which such stress produces α -blocking." "Screened control subjects and anxious patients do not show a differential decrease of response in the photically activated EEG with the

introduction of experimental stress." The findings are interpreted.—B. R. Fisher.

1668. Vasil'ev, L. L. Elektronarkoz i ego teoriia v svete ucheniia N. E. Vvedenskogo o parabioze. (Electronarcosis and its theory in the light of N. E. Vvedenskii's theory of parabiosis.) *Fisiol. Zh. SSSR*, 1952, 38, 171-178.—A discussion of electronarcosis in terms of Vvedenskii's theory of parabiosis. I. D. London.

1669. Wade, Majorie. Behavioral effects of prefrontal lobectomy, lobotomy and circumsection in the monkey (*Macaca mulatta*). *J. comp. Neurol.*, 1952, 96, 179-207.—In one pair of monkeys the prefrontal cortical tissue was removed (lobectomy); in another pair, the prefrontal cortex was left intact, but main pathways to the thalamus were cut (lobotomy); and in the third, the short transcortical connections between frontal poles and precentral regions were severed (circumsection) leaving prefrontal cortex and long projection fibers intact. Preoperative training to criterion was given on 4 latch boxes, 1 rake test, delayed response, and conditioned discrimination. With respect to general ability, effects of the different operations were as follows: lobectomy—increase in reactivity; lobotomy—reduced reactivity in test situations; circumsection—some instability or responses in conditioned discrimination. No general deterioration in test performances followed either of the operations, although there was some impairment in delayed reactions due to lobectomy and lobotomy but none due to circumsection.—C. P. Stone.

1670. Wall, P. D. (U. Chicago, Ill.), & Horwitz, N. H. Observations on the physiological action of strychnine. *J. Neurophysiol.*, 1951, 14, 257-263.—Strychninization (cat) of dorsal root ganglia, oculomotor nucleus, Edinger-Westphal nucleus and lateral horn cells failed to elicit bursts of synchronized activity (strychnine spikes), although in the latter structures repetitive firing was subsequently induced by the introduction of electrical stimulation. These volleys did show synaptic transmission in the stellate ganglion possibly because of a 1 to 1 neuron arrangement. Antidromic transynaptic firing with strychnine was not observed. The distance effect of strychnine may be due to an electronic effect from increased internuncial activity.—C. E. Henry.

1671. Woldring, S., & Dirken, M. N. J. (U. Groningen, Netherlands.) Site and extension of bulbar respiratory centre. *J. Neurophysiol.*, 1951, 14, 227-241.—"By means of localized recording of action potentials in respiratory rhythm and of localized stimulation of respiratory structures in the bulbar part of the medulla oblongata, two separate areas were located, a ventromedial inspiratory part and a dorsolateral expiratory part. The inspiratory area is situated mainly in the reticular substance at the level of the entrance of the vagi; the expiratory area seems connected with the spinal trigeminal root laterally and has medially a course parallel to the solitary tract."—C. E. Henry.

1672. Yoshii, N., & Kawamura, Y. (Osaka U., Med. Sch., Japan.) A study on experimental neurosis of rats. II. Electroencephalography of experimentally induced neurotic rats. *Jap. J. Physiol.*, 1951, 2, 125-129.—5 rats in which delayed avoidance conditioned response was frequently reinforced showed no marked EEG changes during the anxious behavior period, or onset, of neurosis. Fast waves increase during the conditioned fit, persisting after cessation of the conditioned stimulus. In the spontaneous hyperactivity period, fast waves were seen in the home cage and slow ones in the experimental box. In the period of fully developed neurosis fast waves appeared in both home and experimental cages, but slow waves were seen during conditioned stimulation. No abnormal contours were seen in any period.—(Courtesy of Biol. Abstr.)

1673. Zubek, John P. (McGill U., Montreal.), & DeLorenzo, A. J. The cerebral cortex and locomotor activity in rats. *Canad. J. Psychol.*, 1952, 6, 55-70.—A group of rats was tested 25 days in an activity cage. On the basis of preoperative activity scores they were divided into a control and 5 experimental groups. Controls were sham-operated and experimentals received bilateral ablation of either anterior, posterior, or medial parts of the cortex. Removal of frontal poles tended to produce considerable increase in activity; level of activity was not affected by other operations. Postoperative emotional changes reported by others were not found. 19 references.—J. W. Bowles, Jr.

See also abstracts 1753, 1765, 1783, 1813, 2202, 2262, 2329

RECEPTIVE AND PERCEPTUAL PROCESSES

1674. Butler, J. A. V. Pictures in the mind. *Science News*, 1951, No. 22, 26-34.—We get our information about the world from our senses. The picture of the world is a construct, made from the varied sensations which reach the brain. This picture is not a static one, but constantly enlarged. It involves elements which come from both the present and past sensations; it involves memory, recognition and a great degree of selection, since the human attitude to sense impressions is never a merely passive one. 3 references.—M. Choynowski.

1675. Chernikoff, Rube, & Taylor, Franklin V. (Naval Research Laboratory, Washington, D. C.) Reaction time to kinesthetic stimulation resulting from sudden arm displacement. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1952, 43, 1-8.—Reaction time in 6 Ss was determined to "a kinesthetic stimulus initiated by suddenly dropping S's splinted arm which was held horizontally by an electromagnet." S responded by pressing a key when aware of the arm fall or by stopping the falling arm. Auditory and tactual reaction times were measured for comparison. Kinesthetic reaction time with the arm-stop response was significantly shorter (118.9 msec.) than the others.

Reasons for these differences are discussed.—M. J. Wayner, Jr.

1676. Cleghorn, T. E., & Darcus, H. D. (Oxford U., Eng.) The sensibility to passive movement of the human elbow joint. *Quart. J. exp. Psychol.*, 1952, 4, 66-77.—4 subjects were tested with an apparatus which produced passive movements at the elbow joint with a "minimal amount of interference with sensation from extraneous factors." Perception of movement and direction was "more efficient in extension than in flexion and at larger than at smaller displacements." Estimates of the 80% threshold were 0.8° for movement and 1.8° for direction at all speeds in the range, 0.10-0.25°/sec. All subjects experienced some false movements at times when the arm was at rest.—M. J. Wayner, Jr.

1677. Cohen, John. (Birkbeck Coll., London, England.) A note on social and personal factors in sense perception. *J. gen. Psychol.*, 1952, 46, 103-106.—Sensory experiences are approached not simply as function of the stimulus but as a function of personality variables and social background. Vision, hearing, smell, taste, touch, pain, and time sense are discussed in the hope of stimulating experiments in terms of the social and personal factors involved in these sense perceptions.—M. J. Stanford.

1678. Göttlind, Erik. (U. Uppsala, Sweden.) Some comments on mistakes in statements concerning sense-data. *Mind*, 1952, 61, 297-306.—Shapes, numbers, and relations, according to C. D. Broad, are the general terms under which one may mistakenly subsume entities which do not belong to them, apart from whether these entities are sense-data or not, but this does not include statements about sense-data in relationship to sense-data which occurred previously. Mistakes may involve lapses of memory and also belief about an experience which one may not have actually had.—W. L. Wilkins.

1679. Gregg, E. C., Jr. (Case Inst. Technol., Cleveland, O.) Physical basis of pain threshold measurements in man. *J. appl. Physiol.*, 1951, 4, 351-363.—The Hardy, Wolff, and Goodell technic of pain threshold determination was analyzed through the use of a physical picture of radiant energy absorption by a selected test spot with given simplified physical characteristics. It was shown that a critical end point temperature is involved and various relationships were derived between this and the test spot parameters. Certain experimental checks then allow evaluation of these parameters. The relationships also lead to expressions for absolute threshold changes as well as limiting conditions for such tests. An analysis is made of both the subjective and experimental errors involved and a "time" method rather than an "interval" method is recommended for greater accuracy and ease of measurement. An instrument conforming to these recommendations is also described.—(Courtesy of *Biol. Abstr.*).

1680. Turner, Merle B. (San Diego (Calif.) State College.) The relation of preferences to figural

reproductions. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1952, 65, 161-176.—A test of the hypothesis that reproductions of minimally exposed figures will tend to be preferred when they are paired with the original stimulus figures for S's subsequent judgments. The major hypothesis was verified. Results are interpreted within a Gestalt framework.—J. A. Stern.

1681. Wertheimer, Michael. (Worcester (Mass.) State Hospital.) A single-trial technique for measuring the threshold of pain by thermal radiation. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1952, 65, 297-298.—The method of measuring pain threshold by thermal radiation described in this note involves the use of a constant heat stimulus with the threshold measured in terms of the length of time the stimulus has to be applied before S reports pain. Advantages of this technique over the more traditional technique are discussed.—J. A. Stern.

1682. Whyte, H. M. (Oxford U., Eng.) The effect of aspirin and morphine on heat pain. *Clin. Sci.*, 1951, 10, 333-345.—Using thermocouples to measure skin temperature, it was found that radiant heat induced pricking pain when the skin temperature was $46.58 \pm 0.04^\circ\text{C}$, and "intolerable pain" at a skin temperature of $48.28 \pm 0.03^\circ\text{C}$. Aspirin and morphine did not lead to any alteration in the skin temperature at which these sensations were experienced.—(Courtesy of *Biol. Abstr.*).

1683. Witkin, H. A. (Brooklyn Coll., N. Y.) Further studies of perception of the upright when the direction of the force acting on the body is changed. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1952, 43, 9-20.—The "effect of rotation upon perception of the position of the body itself and of the surrounding field" was studied in a rotating room apparatus. Ss were instructed on some trials to "straighten" the room if it appeared tilted and to "straighten" their bodies on other trials. "... the room usually had to be tilted from the true upright toward the center of rotation to be perceived as upright ... but less than the magnitude of the shift of the force on the body." The body had to be tilted in the same direction, but less when an objectively upright field was present. Differences in the location of the perceived upright resulted from individual differences in the subjects, sex differences, and whether or not the visual field was present.—M. J. Wayner, Jr.

See also abstracts 2182, 2276, 2343

VISION

1684. Aldington, J. N. Changes of color sensitivity of the eye with posture. *Nature*, 1951, 168, 86.—It is recorded that, when an observer lies on his side, a gradual difference in color response of the two eyes is developed, and is reversed when the observer lies on his other side.—(Courtesy of *Kodak Mon. Abstr. Bull.*).

1685. Alpern, Mathew (Ohio State U., Columbus.), & Hendley, Charles D. Visual functions as indices of physiological changes in the acid-base balance of the blood. *Amer. J. Optom.*, 1952, 29, 301-314.—

Influence of metabolic and respiratory acidosis and alkalosis on visual functions were investigated by testing rod thresholds and critical flicker frequency in an area of cone vision. 8 and 12 normal young adults served as subjects. No changes in visual function were demonstrated with changes in metabolic acid-base balance; but when balance was changed by respiration (change in $p\text{CO}_2$), significant variation occurred. Respiratory alkalosis was associated with a fall in threshold and a rise in c.f.f. These effects of CO_2 tension may occur at the photoreceptor level as demonstrated by theoretical analysis.—M. R. Stoll.

1686. Arnulf, A., Dupuy, O., & Flamant, F. Répartition de la lumière dans l'image d'un point lumineux sur la rétine. (Distribution of light in the retinal image of a point source of light.) *C. R. Acad. Sci. Paris*, 1951, 233, 974-976.—Calculations based on the relation between the light flux from a point source and the threshold of the eye (from the apparent size of the retinal image) suggest that scattering by the retinal tissue mainly determines the structure of the retinal image, and so foveal visual acuity, when a natural pupil is used.—(Courtesy of *Ophthalm. Lit.*)

1687. Ashley, W. R. (U. Oklahoma, Norman.), Harper, R. S., & Runyon, D. L. The perceived size of coins in normal and hypnotically induced economic states. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1951, 64, 564-572.—Each of 17 Ss was rotated through a hypnotic trance of "rich" and "poor" as well as a normal, non-hypnotic condition. When in the normal state, the Ss adjusted the light spot to be approximately equal to the physical size of the coins; in the "poor" state, the settings were consistently larger than normal and in the "rich" state the settings were smaller. The size of the light spot increased when Ss judged a "slug" which was represented as being made of precious metal. It was concluded that the psychological organization of a person contributes to the figural organization of his perceptions.—S. C. Ericksen.

1688. Bauml, J., & Engelhardt, A. Das Sehen von Buntfarben in der Netzhautperipherie. (The peripheral visibility of colours.) *Z. Biol.*, 1950, 104, 307-314.—18 saturated Ostwald coloured papers were viewed by the light-adapted eye on a perimeter. The papers were presented as discs of 18 mm diameter. All the discs became visible between 90° and 100°. There were five invariable colours (they did not change hue once their colour was seen), yellow, red, violet, blue, and green. The hue of the green disc became visible to 60°, that of the red at 45°, and the other three were seen as coloured at 90°. The colours between yellow and red appeared yellow between 90° and 45°, those between green and yellow appeared yellow between approximately 88° and 58°. The colours between red and violet appeared violet between 88° and 45° and those between violet and blue seemed violet between 90° and 85°. The colours between blue and green appeared blue between 90° and 60°.—(Courtesy of *Ophthalm. Lit.*)

1689. Baker, C. H. (U. Toronto, Ontario, Can.) The dependence of binocular fusion on timing of peripheral stimuli and on central process. *Canad. J. Psychol.*, 1952, 6, 84-91.—This is a continuation of experimentation reported earlier in this journal. The general conclusion from the series of experiments is that binocular fusion involves some central process which combines and integrates the neural processes resulting from retinal stimulation so that the binocular percept differs from that resulting from stimulation of either eye alone.—J. W. Bowles, Jr.

1690. Best, W. Die Abhängigkeit der Flimmerfrequenz von der Reizflächengröße und dem Ort der gereizten Netzhautstelle unter besonderer Berücksichtigung der Schwellenreizlichtstärke. (Dependence of the critical frequency of flicker on the size and localization of the stimulated part of the retina especially when threshold stimuli are used.) *v. Graefes Arch. Ophthalm.*, 1951, 152, 99-110.—Critical fusion frequency differs in different parts of the retina. When the stimulating light is of constant intensity, if the light intensity is adapted to the sensitivity of retinal areas, the same c.f.f. is found. These findings are based on experiments carried out under conditions of dark adaptation.—(Rewritten from *Ophthalm. Lit.*)

1691. Bevan, William, Jr., & Dukes, W. F. (Emory U., Georgia.) Value and the Weber constant in the perception of distance. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1951, 64, 580-584.—Using the method of average error of classical psychophysics, 40 college students each made 20 judgments of distance with a modified Howard-Dolman distance-perception apparatus. Stimulus-objects were 2 light green cardboard rectangles, equal in size to U. S. currency. On the basis of both the Ss' average and constant errors, 2 comparable groups were formed. Several days later the control group repeated the original task while the experimental group made their judgments with \$20 bills as stimulus-objects. Comparison of the results from the second-session performance of the two groups showed a significantly smaller average error for the experimental group ($t = 3.00$, $df. = 38$, $P < 0.01$). These results emphasize the role of motivational variables in a response system traditionally described in terms of purely cognitive functions.—S. C. Ericksen.

1692. Boltz, C. L. Colour specification and measurement. *Science News*, 1951, No. 22, 35-54.—After some preliminary discussion of the difficulties inherent in the problem of color specification and measurement, and a short history of the attempts at its solution, the author presents the C.I.E. system, the Ostwald system, the Munsell system and the Tintometer system. Although experienced colour is a private sensation, a negotiable entity representing the colour can be obtained. When this is of a kind that can be subjected to the rules of mathematics, a system of colour-measurement has been achieved. Of the 4 systems, the C.I.E. system is the only one "that is to be considered truly a system of measurement."—M. Choynowski.

1693. Bornschein, H. Die absolute Lichtschwelle des menschlichen Auges. Eine experimentell-varianzanalytische Kritik ihrer subjektiven Bestimmungsmethoden. (The absolute light threshold of the human eye.) v. *Graefes Arch. Ophthalm.*, 1951, 151, 446-475.—Subjective methods of determining the absolute light threshold of the human eye are subjected to a critical examination, and the significance of physiological variations shown by this threshold in the interpretation of individual tests is considered. After an exhaustive commentary on the literature of the subject, the experimental methods employed by the author are described and his results tabulated and discussed at length.—(Courtesy of *Ophthalm. Lit.*)

1694. Buddenbrock, W. V., & Moller-Racke, J. Neue Beobachtungen über den Farbensinn der Insekten. (New observations on insect colour vision.) *Experientia*, 1952, 8, 62-63.—The optometer reaction was used to test the luminosity of red, orange, yellow, green, and blue Ostwald papers for several species of butterfly. It was found that whereas the luminosity of the red, yellow, and blue papers varied independently of one another in different species, those of the blue and green and of the orange and red always varied in the same direction. It appears, therefore, that the butterflies have three receptors, and orange-red, a yellow, and a green-blue.—(Courtesy of *Ophthalm. Lit.*)

1695. Burnham, R. W. (Eastman Kodak Co., Rochester, N. Y.) The dependence of color upon area. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1951, 64, 521-533.—As the visual angle was increased from 2° to 22°, the matching mixtures increased generally in excitation-purity; from 22° to 77° there was a tendency for excitation-purity to remain the same or to decrease. The mixtures also showed a small shift in dominant wave length toward longer wave lengths as visual angle was increased. In reflectance some mixtures increased, others decreased. The visual changes in matching mixtures may be represented by several liminal steps. There was a greater change in chromaticity between visual angles of 2° and 22° than between angles of 22° and 77°. There were marked individual differences in matching mixtures. The area results are consistent with luminance results reported elsewhere.—S. C. Ericksen.

1696. Cibus, Paul A., & Halperin, Max. (USAF Sch. Aviat., Med., Randolph Field, Tex.) Faulty depth perception caused by cyclotorsion of the eyes. Randolph Field, Tex.: USAF Sch. of Aviation Medicine, 1951. iv, 10 p. (Proj. No. 21-24-013, Rep. No. 1).—The authors report a series of experiments on faulty depth and space perception caused by rotational movements of the eyes about their anterior-posterior axes. 70 out of 100 subjects gave evidence of marked cyclotorsion when the level of illumination or state of adaptation was changed. The results of anoxia and alcohol intoxication on cyclotorsion were tested with a few subjects, but the results are not entirely consistent.—A. Chapanis.

1697. Cibus, Paul A. (USAF Sch. of Aviat. Med., Randolph Field, Texas.) Retinal adaptation in night flying. *J. Aviat. Med.*, 1952, 23, 168-176.—Retinal adaptation (RA)—the fading of visual sensations during prolonged stimulation—has been observed by pilots who report that they sometimes lose the ability to see the horizon at night but can regain it by turning over to inverted flight. Laboratory experiments on 9 subjects confirm the reality of these observations for brightness levels of 5×10^{-4} millilamberts or less. RA occurs more readily if the subject maintains steady fixation; less readily if he scans. RA occurs more readily during anoxia. Recovery from RA by inverting the subject is not the result of any inherent advantage of the inverted position per se. Inverting the subject merely changes the pattern of retinal stimulation. RA can be demonstrated for dim intermittent stimuli as well as steady ones.—A. Chapanis.

1698. de Groot, Sybil G., Dodge, Jane M., & Smith, Jo Ann. Factors in night vision sensitivity: the effect of brightness. *U.S. N. Submar. Med. Res. Lab.*, 1952, 11(11), Rep. No. 194, 17 p.—Night sensitivity of the eye was explored by using a spot of light of different brightnesses presented at 9 points. A total of 13,000 judgments were made by 3 observers. Overall sensitivity was found to increase rapidly to a peak between 7° and 12° from fixation and then to decrease steadily into the periphery. Sensitivity in the upper, lower, nasal, and temporal quadrants follow the same general pattern. The nasal quadrant had the best sensitivity over the largest area.—L. A. Riggs.

1699. Euzière, J., Passouant, P., & Cazaban, R. Temps objectifs de fusion et excitations lumineuses doublées en électrorétinographie. (Objective determination of critical fusion frequency and double light stimuli in electroretinography.) *Ann. Oculist., Paris*, 1951, 184, 865-876.—Observations were made on normal eyes in man, with light intensity above 500 lux, at 3 cm., duration 10 m.sec. Almost complete flattening of the graph occurred for 52 stimuli per second, corresponding to the subjective test for critical fusion frequency with the same apparatus. With double stimuli at increasing intervals, up to 20 m.sec. interval there was a single normal response. To obtain two complete responses 300 m.sec. interval was needed, and the second response was of smaller amplitude.—(Courtesy of *Ophthalm. Lit.*)

1700. Fleury, Pierre. (Institut d'Optique, Paris, France.) Recherches poursuivies à l'Institut d'Optique. III. Avril 1949-Mars 1952. (Research carried out at the Institute of Optics. III. April 1949 to March 1952.) *Rev. Opt. (theor. instrum.)*, 1952, 31, 229-252.—Research at the Paris Institute is reviewed for the period indicated, and a bibliography of 101 titles is included. Research areas covered are: formation and structure of optical images, perception of images, instrument quality, glasses and optical media, thin films and surface states, spectrophotometry, photometry, colorimetry, and applied optics.—R. W. Burnham.

1701. Gibson, James J., & Waddell, Dickens. (Cornell U., Ithaca, N. Y.) Homogeneous retinal stimulation and visual perception. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1952, 65, 263-270.—Homogeneous unfocusable images were presented to Ss by attaching translucent hemispheres to each of their eyes. Free description and answers to questions were used to determine the impressions which each S had. "The best conclusion is probably that a homogeneous field of color is indeterminate with respect to depth. The impressions that do occur are indefinite, unspecific, and ambiguous."—J. A. Stern.

1702. Hanaoka, Toshimasa. Effect of melano-phore-hormone upon the scotopic vision of human eye. *Jap. J. Physiol.*, 1951, 2, 9-16.—Cow, horse, and hog pituitaries were extracted by a method given in detail, and the solution standardized just before use to contain 200 I.U./cc. Subjects were given 100 to 600 I.U. the higher doses prolonging but not intensifying the effects. Dark adaptation (Nagel's adaptometer) was shortened to $\frac{1}{2}$ or less of the control time, light sensitivity was increased markedly, visual acuity in low illumination was improved, and the threshold for electric phosphene was decreased. These effects were much more pronounced in peripheral than in foveal or parafoveal vision.—(Courtesy of *Biol. Abstr.*).

1703. Hartridge, H. (Medical Research Council, London.) Recientes adelantos en la fisiología de la vision. (Recent advances in the physiology of vision.) *Rev. Psicol. gen. apl., Madrid*, 1951, 6, 239-275.—Recent developments in the physiology of vision are summarized with particular reference to the author's polychromatic theory of vision. Problems presented by the theories of Hering and Young are considered and their resolution by the polychromatic theory is expounded. Some of the topics considered are: (1) perception of yellow by the human eye, (2) cases wherein color sensitivity of one eye differs from the other, (3) color blindness in the light of the three theories, (4) vitamin A and derivatives, (5) colored lights as signals, (6) subjective changes in luminosity and color, (7) ocular movements and methods of registering them, (8) errors of refraction and their causes, (9) macular pigment. 36 references. Portrait.—G. B. Strother.

1704. Hess, Eckhard H. (U. Chicago, Ill.) 'Subjective' colors: retinal vs. central origin. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1952, 65, 278-280.—A test of the central origin of subjective colors was made by stereoscopically presenting a pattern of stimulation which produced subjective color when both eyes were stimulated by the total pattern. When the eyes were stimulated by the components of the pattern, necessitating stereoscopic fusion, no subjective colors were reported. The author interprets his results to be consistent with a retinal interpretation of subjective colors.—J. A. Stern.

1705. Hill, R. F. The trivalence theory of vision. A new hypothesis on the theory of vision. *Brit. J. physiol. Optics*, 1951, 8, 161-172.—A new hypothesis of vision is put forward which suggests that efferent

impulses from the cortex stimulate the production of fuscine in the cells of the pigment epithelium, producing a sensation of black. Light produces a photochemical change in the fuscine, which stimulates the cones to make contact with the pigment epithelium while discharging visual yellow into the epithelial cell. This reaction renders the fuscine more photosensitive and probably retards its regeneration. The movement of the cone stimulates the optic nerve ganglion to produce the sensation of light. In the periphery, the rods with their visual purple are thought to supplement the pigment epithelium with their fuscine, thereby producing the increased sensitivity of the peripheral retina. The hypothesis is then extended to explain colour vision.—(Courtesy of *Ophthalm. Lit.*)

1706. Holmes, R. R. Brightness terms. *Light & Lighting*, 1951, 44, 238-240.—The author suggests the use of two terms for subjective brightness or luminosity: "brilliance," to refer to point sources, and "brightness," to refer to extended sources and large luminous areas. The corresponding units suggested are "brils" (candles per square inch) and "brigs" (foot-lamberts).—(Courtesy of *Kodak Mon. Abstr. Bull.*).

1707. Iinuma, I. Sections of the dark adaptation curve. Part II. *Acta Soc. ophthalm. jap.*, 1951, 55, 293-296.—An investigation of the effect of preceding light adaptation on the dark adaptation curve showed that the higher and longer the light adaptation, the higher and the later does the "kink" in the dark adaptation curve appear; when dark adaptation is measured with red light and the "kink" appears at a high intensity, a sensation of red is produced only for a short time thereafter. It is pointed out that secondary dark adaptation does not always consist of rod adaptation only but sometimes of both cone and rod adaptation, in the early period at least. These results suggest that two substances are regenerated during dark adaptation and that the "kink" indicates the beginning of sensitization of visual purple rather than of rod adaptation.—(Courtesy of *Ophthalm. Lit.*)

1708. Ikeda, K. Alteration of luminosity by successive contrast. *Acta Soc. ophthalm. jap.*, 1951, 55, 285-287.—The fusion frequency for spectral colours was measured and the results compared with those obtained after one minute's stimulation with different coloured lights. A statistically significant lowering of luminosity was obtained with red light (subjective hue corresponding to Fraunhofer A line) 730-715 m μ , 605-439 m μ ; orange light (subjective hue 595 m μ) 578-518 m μ ; green light (subjective hue 516 m μ) 665-512 m μ ; blue light (subjective hue 485 m μ), 666-578 m μ , 562-539 m μ , 469-439 m μ ; violet light subjective hue 444 m μ , 680-439 m μ ; and reddish purple, 651-626 m μ , 586-518 m μ , 512-462 m μ . With orange and blue lights there was no effect. Generally speaking, no rise in fusion frequency was found.—(Courtesy of *Ophthalm. Lit.*)

1709. Ittelson, William H. (Princeton U., N. J.) The effect of viewing objects at illusory distances:

a reply to Pollack. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1952, 65, 294-297.—"The purpose of this note has not been to refute Pollack's arguments but simply to indicate that the points against which he inveighs are by and large not conclusions reached by the authors of the paper which he is criticizing."—J. A. Stern.

1710. Janoušková, K. Problém barvocitu s hlediska populačně biologického. (Problem of colour vision from the point of view of population biology.) *Čsl. ofthal.*, 1951, 7, 182-186.—The author examined colour vision in 565 men and 446 women. In men, 10.5% cases of defective colour vision were found. (2% protanopia, 2.6% deuteranopia, 2.1% red-green blindness, and 5.4% anomalous trichromatopsia); in women there was 5.8% of defective colour vision. With rising age the rate of defective colour vision rises, reaching 40% in men in the 8th decade and 18% in women in the 7th decade. The rise is due to the increasing number of anomalous trichromats. No relation between defects in colour vision and occupation has been found. The examination was performed with pseudo-isochromatic plates in normal daylight conditions.—(Courtesy of *Ophthalm. Lit.*)

1711. Janoušková, K. (Theories of colour vision.) *Čsl. ofthal.*, 1952, 8, 17-28.—An historical and current review of theories of colour vision. The first trichromatic theory of colour vision was published by Lomonosov, thus preceding by nearly 50 years Young's trichromatic theory. (In Czech.)—(Courtesy of *Ophthalm. Lit.*)

1712. Kamiya, S. The influence of light adaptation by intermittent light upon the process of dark adaptation. Part IV. Talbot's Law and Weken's Law. *Acta Soc. ophthalm. jap.*, 1951, 55(4), 296-300.—When the frequency of an intermittent light is above the fusion frequency, Talbot's law also holds for post-dark-adaptation. If the frequency drops below that necessary for fusion, the time of post dark adaptation will be increased.—(Courtesy of *Ophthalm. Lit.*)

1713. Koella, W., Kälin, R., & Kesselring, F. Tiefensehschärfe und Körperstellung. (Stereoscopic acuity and bodily position.) *Helv. physiol. pharmac. Acta*, 1951, 9, 296-303.—Stereoscopic acuity as measured by the three rod method was tested at 30, 40, and 50 cm. for 13 normal subjects, both when sitting up and lying down. A systematic alteration in stereoscopic vision with bodily position was found. From tests under ordinary conditions it is known that when the visual distance is short the middle rod has to be slightly farther from the eye before the three are seen subjectively as being in a straight line. The visual distance within which this phenomenon occurs was found to be shorter when the subject was prone than when he was upright.—(Courtesy of *Ophthalm. Lit.*)

1714. Kohlík, E., & Skočedopole, B. Následné rozlišování velikosti čtverců. (Successive discrimination in the sizes of a square.) *Biol. Listy.*, 1951, 31, 185-189.—Standard and test squares were suc-

cessively projected on the screen under equal illumination and dependence of discrimination threshold on the time interval between the exposures was examined in 9 normal persons. The optimal differentiation was found when 100 m.sec. interval was used. In this case the discrimination is better than in cases of simultaneous exposure of the squares. At a 280 m.sec. interval the discrimination remarkably decreases. Three types of subject were found according to changes in discrimination.—(Courtesy of *Ophthalm. Lit.*)

1715. Kühle, H. J., & Remky, H. Über monokulare Dominanz ("Augigkeit"); alte und neue (haploskopische) Methoden zu ihrem Nachweis und deren Wert für ihre Beurteilung. (Monocular dominance ("eyedness"); old and new (haploscopic) methods used for demonstrating it; their suitability.) *v. Graefes Arch. Ophthalm.*, 1951, 152, 62-88.—A binocular method of indicating high dominance is described. Results of the method indicate that dominance is a central phenomenon which occurs in not more than 25% of subjects. The incidence of dominance varies with the method used for detecting it. No correlation was found between eye dominance and handedness.—(Rewritten from *Ophthalm. Lit.*)

1716. Lichte, William H. (U. Missouri, Columbia.) Shape constancy: dependence upon angle of rotation; individual differences. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1952 43, 49-57.—Shape constancy was studied in 50 Ss when a square plate was rotated on its vertical axis until it appeared equal in shape to each of 4 rectangles of varying widths. The Brunswik Ratio "decreased significantly as angle of rotation (from the frontal-parallel plane) increased" and its variability remained the same. Variability of settings was greater for the 2 large angles of rotation. Individual differences and practice effects are discussed.—M. J. Wayner, Jr.

1717. MacLachy, R. S. Colour vision testing. *Trans. ophthalm. Soc. U. K.*, 1951, 71, 623-629.—An account of the advantages and defects of the Ishihara and lantern tests for colour vision. It is recommended that the Ishihara test should be used as a general test and that subjects scoring over 70% should be considered to have average colour vision. Those scoring 70% or less should be further tested with a lantern. The Physical Society's recommendation that all children should have their colour vision tested is restated.—(Courtesy of *Ophthalm. Lit.*)

1718. Maggiore, L. Les dyschromatopsie acquises et le mécanisme de la vision des couleurs. (Acquired dyschromatopsias and the mechanism of colour vision.) *Bull. Soc. Ophthalm., France*, 1951, 3, 459-462.—The perception of colour is not only a retinal function, but also needs the participation of the cortical centres, and of the centre of psychic control. The author develops this idea with physiological and clinical arguments.—(Courtesy of *Ophthalm. Lit.*)

1719. Maggiore, L. Il meccanismo della visione cromatica come atto sensoriale ed atto percettivo.

Contributo della patologia e della clinica alla soluzione integrale del problema. (The mechanism of colour vision as a sensory and perceptive act. A pathological and clinical contribution to the integral solution of the problem.) *Rass. ital. Ottalm.*, 1951, 20, 251-252.—The mechanism of colour vision cannot be considered as limited to cone function. It is more complex and its derangement may be due to alterations at the level of the retina, the visual pathways, or the cortical, subcortical, and psychic centres (agnosia). Acquired dyschromatopsias owing to the different origin and site of the lesions which caused the disease, are of great importance for the explanation of all physiological problems of colour vision.—(Courtesy of *Ophthalm. Lit.*)

1720. Matubara, H. Extramacular visual acuity, especially the Aubert-Förster phenomenon. *Acta Soc. ophthalm. jap.*, 1951, 55(5), 307-313.—Extramacular visual acuity for long distances was measured and the results considered in relation to the prevention of traffic accidents. 7 healthy subjects with good visual acuity (1.2-1.5) were tested at 5 to 50 m., with various figures subtending the same visual angle. At distances of 40 m. and over, the difference between the test objects becomes smaller than that for shorter distances. Visual acuity for objects moving at less than 30 km. per hour was on the average greater than that for objects moving at 60 km. per hour. The visual angle of a test object recognized by a man (1.75 m. in height) standing on the road-side at distances of 100 to 1,000 m. was measured. Up to 300 m. the angle required becomes larger, but it decreased for a distance of 400 m.—(Courtesy of *Ophthalm. Lit.*)

1721. Mishkin, Mortimer, & Forgays, Donald G. (McGill U., Montreal, Canada.) Word recognition as a function of retinal locus. *J. exp. Psychol.* 1952, 43, 43-48.—Experiments to investigate "the accuracy of tachistoscopic recognition of words placed in the left and right peripheral fields of vision" are reported. Subjects recognized "significantly more words placed in certain parts of the right visual field than in corresponding parts of the left, confirming the hypothesis of a selective retinal training arising from the reading situation." Alternative interpretations were ruled out by additional experiments.—M. J. Wayner, Jr.

1722. Mittelstaedt, H. Dunkel-adaptation und Nachreaktionen bei Pterophyllum. (Dark-adaptation and after-reactions with *Pterophyllum*.) *Naturwissenschaften*, 1951, 38, 137-138.—The light- and dark-adaptation of fish were examined by the observation of the oblique position taken up in the water when only one side received light stimuli. Experiments on the duration of the adaptation are shortly outlined.—(Courtesy of *Ophthalm. Lit.*)

1723. Motokawa, K., & Ebe, M. Scotopic processes and on-elements in human retina. *Tohoku J. exp. Med.*, 1951, 54, 215-221.—Excitability curves for electrical stimulation of the retina were taken after illumination by various durations and intensities of light. It was found that, when the conditions

were such as to favour rod activity (low intensity and peripheral vision), the time elapsing between the beginning of the light stimulus and the development of maximum electrical excitability was constant at about 4.5 seconds. When the experimental conditions favoured cone activity (high intensity and foveal vision) the time between the end of the light stimulus and the maximum of the excitability curve was constant. When both rods and cones were activated the excitability curves were very complicated, but the contributions of each type of receptor could be disentangled. It is suggested that the time relations of the light stimulus and the development of electrical excitability confirm Granit's suggestion that on-responses are associated with rods and off-responses with cones.—(Courtesy of *Ophthalm. Lit.*)

1724. Motokawa, Koiti; Ebe, Mitsuru; Arakawa, Yasuhiro, & Oikawa, Toshihiko. (Tohoku U., Sendai, Japan.) Studies on the physiological color blindness of the human fovea with the polarization method. *Jap. J. Physiol.*, 1951, 2, 50-59.—Changes in the intensity threshold for electric phosphene were followed before and after 2 sec. exposure of the eye to spectral light from a source subtending 2 min. of visual arc. Excitability increases were plotted against time after exposure for various wave-lengths of light. Response to yellow was absent at the fovea, and that to blue was weak, red and green response values being decidedly higher. As stimulation progressed toward the parafovea, the yellow and blue responses increase in intensity, merging with those for red and green between 1 and 2 out, and surpassing them farther toward the periphery. Application of these observations to theories of color vision is discussed.—(Courtesy of *Biol. Abstr.*)

1725. Mowbray, G. H., & Gebhard, J. W. (John Hopkins U., Baltimore, Md.) The Purkinje after-image on screens of cathode-ray tubes. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1951, 64, 508-520.—Threshold values for the disappearance of the ghost image at low intensities of retinal illumination were found to vary from 0.61 to 15.5 photons for P-7 and P-11 phosphors. At high intensities the image disappeared at about 200-250 photons. The only critical factor determining the presence of the after image was retinal illumination.—S. C. Ericksen.

1726. Piper, H. F. Der Einfluss des Adaptationszustandes auf den Ablauf unwillkürlicher Augenbewegungen. (The influence of adaptation on involuntary ocular movements.) *Ber. dtsch. ophthalm. Ges. Heidelberg*, 1951, 57, 260-262.—When, in a state of dark adaptation, a prism is held in front of one eye and a light spot looked at, the prism can be overcome more easily according to the brightness of the light spot. If its brightness is reduced after the two retinal images have been united diplopia takes place. These conditions were studied with different methods.—(Courtesy of *Ophthalm. Lit.*)

1727. Pollack, Philip. The effect of viewing objects at illusory distances. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1951, 64, 603-607.—The findings of Ittelson and Ames (see 25: 795) are reviewed to the effect that they

misinterpret their results and that clinical experience refutes the claim that eyestrain can be caused by abnormal image-size and false projection.—S. C. Ericksen.

1728. Remky, Erich. Zum Bewegungssehen und zur Pendelpeitschenschmitzentäuschung. (Whiplash illusion). *Ophthalmologica*. 1952, 123, 168-179.—As introduction, the author discusses the hitherto unnoticed phenomenon of vision in movement (motion vision). In criticising former explanations of the whiplash illusion, he minimizes the effect of a positive after-image and emphasizes that of a "peripheral forward movement." In monocular peripheral observation the localization involves (1) the oscillating spherical image in which the distribution of brightness oscillates also, and (2) a movable point of irritation in a blotting-out test. These peculiarities of motion vision are important in preimetry as well as in judging movement in sport, aviation and railway signal service.—S. Renshaw.

1729. Richter, M. Die neuere Entwicklung auf dem Gebiete der Farbensinnprüfung. (New developments in the examination of the colour sense.) *Klin. Mbl. Augenheilk.*, 1951, 119, 561-575.—A review of the methods of examination of the colour sense. It covers the use of the pseudo-isochromatic plates of Stilling, Ishihara, the American Optical Company, and Rabkin, the Nagel anomaloscope, the Trendelenburg-Ahlenstiel test, and the Farnsworth-Munsell test. At present the pseudo-isochromatic plates seem the most popular. The test takes the shortest time and is fairly reliable.—(Courtesy of *Ophthalm. Lit.*)

1730. Ronchi, Lucia. (Conditions that determine the legibility of letters.) *Atti. Fond. Giorgio Ronchi*, 1951, 6, 154-159.—Using the letters "S", "O", and "M", in which the strokes were one fifth as wide as the smaller over-all dimensions (width) and which had certain over-all horizontal dimensions, the observation distance for limiting resolution for a varying vertical dimension (height) was determined. For small heights, the limiting distance increased rapidly, but after the height-width ratio exceeded about 5:1, the increase became much less rapid. For two black squares separated by a variable distance, the resolving power, as determined by the distance of observation for limiting resolution, was always such that the ratio between the side of the square and the over-all length of the pattern was of the order of 1:5; this is in line with an earlier observation that this is the optimum ratio between the width of the stroke of a letter and its smaller over-all dimension.—(Courtesy of *Kodak Mon. Abstr. Bull.*).

1731. Schelgel, H. J. Versuche zur Methodik der Lichtschwächung. (Experiments on methods of reducing brightness.) *Ber. dtsh. ophthal. Ges. Heidelberg*, 1951, 57, 251-255.—In physiological experiments it is difficult to reduce the brightness of the light used without alternations of the spectra. Grey filters are not suitable. A new method was elaborated by which polarized light is reflected

several times in mirrors with black glass at the back.—(Courtesy of *Ophthalm. Lit.*)

1732. Schwarz, F. Neue Sehschärfemessungen: die Prüfung der Sehleistung unter Berücksichtigung der Darbietungszeit der Sehproben. (New measurements of visual acuity: visual efficiency with controlled exposures of the test types.) *v. Graefes Arch. Ophthal.*, 1951, 151, 714-724.—Visual acuity was measured under conditions which allowed variation of one of 3 conditions, while the other 2 were held constant. The 3 conditions were light intensity, exposure time, and type size. The visual efficiency of an eye is directly proportional to the visual acuity after spectacle correction, and with optimal illumination, and inversely proportional to the exposure time.—(Rewritten from *Ophthalm. Lit.*)

1733. Schwarz, F. Über die Messung der Sehschärfe und Prüfung der Sehleistung mit farbigen Sehproben. (Measurement of visual acuity and testing of visual capacity with coloured test objects.) *Pflügers Arch.*, 1951, 254, 144-145.—The effect of colour on the recognition of the position of a Landolt broken ring on a dark surround was tested by finding the minimum exposure time for a given intensity, and vice versa. It was found that for a given exposure time the threshold intensity was lowest for yellow except for one subject who recognized the green ring most easily. When the exposure was continuous the lowest threshold intensity was for green, with the exception of one subject for whom it was yellow. White and coloured surrounds only affected the results in one subject where performance for blue and green was improved by surrounds of the same colour.—(Courtesy of *Ophthalm. Lit.*)

1734. Scullica, F. Sui limiti della fusione stereoscopica. (The limits of stereoscopic fusion.) *Ann. Ottal.*, 1951, 77, 303-321.—The author studied the range of stereoscopic fusion with and without the stereoscope (Holmes's and Maggiore's). His conclusions are that the limits of stereoscopic fusion are related to optical and anatomical factors (visual acuity and stereoscopic parallax), and psychic factors (attention, nystagmoid movements, stereoscopic training). While the optic factors are almost constant, the psychic ones are variable even in the same subject.—(Courtesy of *Ophthalm. Lit.*)

1735. Shikano, S. An analysis of fusion frequency. *Acta Soc. ophthal. jap.*, 1951, 55(5), 319-324.—The effect of dark adaptation on fusion frequency was investigated for several retinal regions by measuring the threshold intensity for fusion at constant frequency. At the beginning of dark adaptation (1 to 2 minutes) the threshold intensity was found to decrease rapidly parallel with the increase in sensitivity for a central area (1.4°). In the periphery, the rate of decrease threshold intensity varied according to the frequency. For longer flashes (446 and less, per minute) it also took the same or a parallel course, but for shorter flashes (744/min. and more) the sensitivity to flicker decreased rapidly 2 to 8 minutes after the beginning of dark adaptation

and then remained constant or rose a little.—(Courtesy of *Ophthalm. Lit.*)

1736. Smith, William M. (Princeton U., N. J.) Sensitivity to apparent movement in depth as a function of stimulus dimensionality. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1952, 43, 149-155.—An experimental test of reaction time to apparent movement of flat and 3 dimensional objects viewed monocularly and binocularly. Results showed no differences in reaction times to the different objects; faster reaction times when viewed binocularly.—A. K. Solars.

1737. Snyder, F. W., & Pronko, N. H. (U. Wichita, Kans.) Vision with spatial inversion. Wichita, Kansas: McCormich-Armstrong Co. Inc., 1952. 144 p.—The results of an experiment on a 25 yr. old graduate student in psychology who during a disorientation period of 30 days wore inverting lenses 407 hrs. and a blindfold during the remaining time are divided and discussed under the chapter headings: Studies in perception, Problem and general plan of the present study, Card-sorting task, Minnesota Rate of Manipulation Test, Purdue Pegboard test, Mirror-tracing task, Observations on extra-experimental activities, and Theoretical discussion and summary.—M. J. Wayner, Jr.

1738. Spaulding, P. J. The Cranbrook Project report on psychological findings. *Kresge Eye Inst. Bull.*, 1951, 3, 7-36.—The author presents a wide statistical survey of 511 cases. The methods of testing intelligence, auditory memory, and visual memory are briefly described, and the process by which these results are correlated with the findings on ophthalmological examination is reviewed. The cases fall into two groups, controls (406) with normal muscle balance, and an experimental group (105) whose muscle balance was found to be outside normal limits in one or more of the variables measured. The results are discussed at length, and the author hopes, in the course of a few years, to be able further to elucidate the relationship between the development of eye-muscle disabilities and their accompanying psychological factors.—(Courtesy of *Ophthalm. Lit.*)

1739. Szmyt, J. Olsnienie. (Glare.) *Polsk. Tyg. lek.*, 1951, 6, 767-768.—Glare depends upon illumination brightness, direction of light rays, on the adaptation, retinal area illuminated, and motion of the object. Based on these factors a 6-fold classification of glare is presented. (1) absolute glare—when a brightness of great intensity reaches a small retinal area; (2) relative glare—difference between two brightnesses from lower to higher intensity; (3) double glare—when two light streams reach a large retinal area; (4) manifold—when the same retinal area is illuminated by various light brightnesses; (5) differential—when two light streams of low brightness reach the retina while one or more objects are moving into the field of vision; (6) and last—extreme—when the illumination surpasses the endurance of the photo-elements and spreads all over the retina causing a temporary blindness.—(Rewritten from *Ophthalm. Lit.*)

1740. Tagami, H. Analysis of the determining factors of the velocity of retinal dark adaptation. *Acta Soc. ophthalm. jap.*, 1951, 55, 287-293.—It was found that the duration and intensity of light adaptation did not have the same effect on the time required to reach a given level of dark adaptation. The intensity of the light adaptation had more effect on dark adaptation than the time. The effect of intense light adaptation was to produce a more rapid dark adaptation of the rods. This indicates that the "kink" in the dark adaptation curve depends upon the combined action of rods and cones.—(Courtesy of *Ophthalm. Lit.*)

1741. Tinker, Miles A. (U. Minnesota, Minneapolis.) Interpretation of illumination data. *Amer. J. Optom.*, 1952, 29, 293-300.—Plotted on a semi-logarithmic basis, visual acuity appears to show a continuing improvement with increase in brightness. When a linear scale is used, significant gains in acuity with increased brightness are shown to occur only in the lower range; i.e. up to 30 to 40 footlamberts. Gains at higher intensities are of doubtful practical significance.—M. R. Stoll.

1742. Tukahara, S. & Abe, Z. Resonance phenomena of photopic and scotopic receptors. *Tohoku J. exp. Med.*, 1951, 54, 189-196.—The changes in the excitability of the eye to intermittent electric stimuli of varying frequencies were measured by Motokawa's method. It was found that after pre-illumination with white light, increasing the frequency of the electrical stimuli had the same effect in shortening the crest time of the excitability curve as an increase in wave-length of the pre-illuminating light when a single electrical stimulus was used. When the pre-illuminating light was red the crest time was always at 1 second but the maximum excitability was found when the intermittent stimulus had a frequency of 55 cycles per second. The frequency for the maximum effect of green stimuli was 42 c.p.s. and of blue was 36 c.p.s. When very weak light stimuli were used the most effective frequency was 20 c.p.s. The excitability curves obtained with these frequencies are thought to represent resonance curves for the red, green and blue receptors and for the rods respectively.—(Courtesy of *Ophthalm. Lit.*)

1743. Wald, George W., & Brown, Paul K. (Harvard U., Cambridge, Mass.) The role of sulfhydryl groups in the bleaching and synthesis of rhodopsin. *J. gen. Physiol.*, 1952, 35, 797-821.—Results from the study of cattle, frog, and squid retinas show that sulfhydryl groups are liberated in the bleaching of rhodopsin, yielding directly an electrical variation. Evidence supports a relationship between bleaching and protein denaturation.—S. S. Marzolf.

1744. Waters, J. W. Effect of vitamin A deficiency on the dark adaptation of the pigeon. *Nature, Lond.*, 1952, 169, 413-414.—The dark adaptation of vitamin A-deficient pigeons was investigated by means of the electroretinogram. There was no significant difference between the curves obtained from deficient and from normal birds and it appears

that the predominantly cone pigeon retina is independent of vitamin A for its normal function.—(Courtesy of *Ophthalm. Lit.*)

1745. Werner, Heinz, & Wapner, Seymour. (Clark U., Worcester, Mass.) Experiments on sensory-tonic field theory of perception: IV. Effect of initial position of a rod on apparent verticality. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1952, 43, 68-74.—"The influence of the position of a rod at the beginning of a trial (starting position) on the final position in which it is perceived as vertical has been systematically investigated . . . apparent vertical is always closest to the position in which the rod was set initially for that trial . . . results are viewed . . . as figural adaptation effects."—M. J. Wayner, Jr.

1746. Williamson, D. I. Studies in the biology of talitridae (Crustacea, Amphipoda): visual orientation in *Talitrus saltator*. *J. marine biol. Ass. U. K.*, 1951, 30, 91-99.—*Talitrus saltator* burrows in the softer sand near high water mark during the day and moves looking for food between the tide marks at night. At dawn it returns to high water mark. The return to high water mark was found to be independent of wind direction, compass reading, or a homing reaction. It was not an orientation away from the sea. The return was not affected by painting one eye over or by the position of the sun, so it was not a simple reaction to light or to brightness difference. It was destroyed by painting both eyes. Laboratory experiments confirmed that the orientation is visual and probably involves form vision of distant objects (dunes on the skyline).—(Courtesy of *Ophthalm. Lit.*)

1747. Winchell, Paul (V. A. Hosp., Minneapolis, Minn.), & Simonson, Ernst. Effect of the light: dark ratio on the fusion frequency of flicker. *J. appl. Physiol.*, 1951, 4, 188-192.—The fusion frequency of flicker (F.F.F.) was measured in 23 normal subjects at 5 light:dark ratios (extremes of light interval: 20 and 98% of total cycle length), at a brightness of 30 foot-lamberts. The F.F.F. decreased in a nearly linear fashion when plotted against the logarithm of the dark:light ratio. It is suggested that the F.F.F. depends on a critical length of the dark intervals (refractory period).—(Courtesy of *Biol. Abstrs.*)

1748. Wirth, A. Nota sul meccanismo dei riflessi interretinici. (The mechanism of inter-retinal reflexes.) *Boll. Ocul.*, 1951, 30, 499-504.—By means of human electroretinography the author studied the effect of the stimulation of one eye on the activity of the other. The electrical manifestation of the consensual activity cannot be recorded, but it is possible to find out its effects by recording the ERG by binocular synchronous stimulation. So one gets the interesting finding (by equal intensity of both stimuli) of a "b-potential," which is lower than the one recorded by monocular stimulation. The author thinks that this finding might be explained by the role probably played by centrifugal bipolar cells in the integrative mechanism of the retina.—(Courtesy of *Ophthalm. Lit.*)

1749. Wright, W. D. Role of convergence in stereoscopic vision. *Proc. phys. Soc., London*, 1951, 64B, 289-297.—A new apparatus for testing stereoscopic acuity is described. Results from 2 conditions in which fixation point Q is reported in front of, or behind, P are compared. The results suggest that convergence is significant in stereoscopic vision and becomes predominant at $\theta = 20$ degrees. Small eye movements did not play any important part in depth perception. The presence of depth perception under conditions of gross diplopia was confirmed indicating that fusion is not an essential item for 3-dimensional vision.—(Rewritten from *Kodak Mon. Abstr. Bull.*)

1750. Yamada, Y. Studies on the binocular visual field. *Acta Soc. ophthalm. jap.*, 1951, 55, 332-340.—The instrument used is a modification of the Helmholtz three rod apparatus. The purpose of this experiment is the recognition of the area in which the vertical equilateral triangle constructed by subjective eye-measurements coincides with a geometrical one. The results are as follows: (1) extent of the visual field differs individually, and it seems to be due to the action of the extrinsic muscles; (2) the field in orthophoria is estimated more nearly and far more exactly than in heterophoria; (3) the normal field is estimated at a distance of 1 m. to 2 m. in front of the eyes; (4) when the angle of the prism is increased, the field becomes wider; (5) on correction with prisms, the field in heterophoria comes nearer to the normal.—(Courtesy of *Ophthalm. Lit.*)

1751. Yamagishi, M. Experimental studies on the influence of the spark discharge for the retina. II. The change of critical frequency in dark and light adaptation. *Acta Soc. ophthalm. jap.*, 1951, 55, 275-280.—Fusion frequency taken in the dark after light adaptation is highest at the fovea and gradually decreases towards the periphery. The higher the threshold level the longer will it take to return to normal. Increasing the period of light adaptation lengthens this time and raises the foveal threshold, and the higher the foveal threshold, the longer must be the dark adaptation before the lowest threshold is reached. It is clear that the time required for the normal value to be reached after light adaptation is the same as that in which light adaptation of the cone is complete. After the normal value of the curve is reached, the fusion frequency remains constant. Fusion frequency rises, on the whole, during dark adaptation. On the basis of these findings, it is concluded that fusion frequency is based upon cone function.—(Courtesy of *Ophthalm. Lit.*)

1752. Young, Francis A. (State Coll. Washington, Pullman). Studies of the projected after-image: I. Methodology and the influence of varying stimulation times. *J. gen. Psychol.*, 1952, 46, 73-86.—The experiments did not confirm the hypothesis that different fixation times lead to variations in the sizes of projected after-images. Individual differences are not artifacts but are consistent differences which

are maintained under a variety of conditions.—*M. J. Stanford.*

See also abstracts 1586, 2250, 2262, 2294, 2131

AUDITION

1753. Boyarsky, L. L., & Peacock, L. J. (U. Kentucky, Lexington.) Electrical response of the acoustic cortex of the dog to pure and complex audio frequencies. *Amer. J. Physiol.*, 1952, 168, 742-746.—Observations were made of the secondary responses to tones and vocal stimuli in the auditory cortex of the dog. "Both pure and complex sounds elicit reproducible responses from different areas of the auditory cortex . . . and may be obtained outside the acoustic area proper. The entire acoustic area in this preparation appears to fire with any given sound."—*J. Zubek.*

1754. Covell, W. P. (Washington U., School Med., St. Louis, Mo.) Histologic changes in the aging cochlea. *J. Geront.*, 1952, 7, 173-177.—Structural changes in the ear are reviewed in an attempt to explain the loss in high tone acuity which occurs in later life. Although changes in the tympanic membrane, ossicular chain, organ of Corti, and auditory nerve have been observed, the basis for the loss of hearing for high tones is still unexplained.—*J. E. Birren.*

1755. Girden, Edward. (Brooklyn Coll., Brooklyn, N. Y.) The galvanic skin response, 'set', and the acoustical threshold. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1952, 65, 233-243.—The acoustical threshold was determined by use of the galvanic skin response while the subject was occupied with a secondary task. The acoustical threshold was also obtained by use of usual audiometric procedure. The thresholds determined by these two methods for a tone of 1024 cycles were equal.—*J. A. Stern.*

1756. Harris, J. Donald. The decline of pitch discrimination with time. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1952, 43, 96-99.—A comparison of pitch discrimination using a fixed standard stimulus and a roving standard stimulus while varying the inter-stimulus interval. Results indicated an appreciably greater decline in discrimination with the roving standard as the inter-stimulus interval was increased above 3 sec.—*A. K. Solars.*

1757. Harris, J. Donald. (U. S. Naval Submarine Base, New London, Conn.) The decline of pitch discrimination with time. *USN Submar. Med. Res. Lab., Rep.*, No. 186, 1952 (v. 11, no. 3). 13 p.—Pitch discrimination was studied as a function of the time interval between tones, with and without variations in frequency of the first tone (fixed standard and roving standard). The fixed standard tone was 1,000 cps. The roving standard tone ranged between 950 and 1,050 cps in 5 cps steps. Subjects were 213 young men with normal hearing acuity. Tones were judged as higher or lower than the standard. With the fixed standard, discrimination remained constant up to a 3.5 sec. interval, with a .8 cps increase in threshold at a 15 sec. interval.

With the roving standard, discrimination remained constant up to a 1 sec. interval, with a 3.7 cps increase in threshold at a 15 sec. interval.—*W. F. Grether.*

1758. Kobrak, H. G. (U. Chicago, Ill.) See the ear hear, a macroscopic-stroboscopic cinematographic study of the ear. *J. Biol. Photogr. Ass.*, 1951, 19, 99-104.—Two lights with mirrors illuminate the inner ear, after dissection on the anesthetized animal and the movements of the ossicles and other moving parts are photographed by a motion picture camera. A sector disc rotates in the camera beam and is used as a stroboscope to make records for analysis. When these are projected one can see the ear hear.—(Courtesy of *Biol. Abstr.*)

1759. Kraus, Max. (U. Graz, Austria.) Ueber die Bedeutung des endolymphatischen Systems im Innenohr. (The significance of the endolymphatic system of the inner ear.) *Msschr. Ohrenheilk.*, 1951, 85, 167-174.—The cristae of the semicircular canals are defended against linear acceleration by having the same specific gravity as the surrounding endolymph fluid. The otoliths are immune against rotational accelerations by their flat form and by their isolated position in small special spaces. In the same way Reissner's membrane must be viewed as a defense system against longitudinal waves in the perilymph fluid. Further speculations are given on a directional hearing function of the semicircular canals.—(Courtesy of *Biol. Abstr.*)

1760. Kraus, Max. (U. Graz, Austria.) Gedanken zu einer Schallbildtheorie des Hörens. (Thoughts about a sound image theory of hearing.) *Msschr. Ohrenheilk.*, 1951, 85, 298-315.—Theoretical considerations on the basis of the anatomy of the cochlea.—(Courtesy of *Biol. Abstr.*)

1761. Meyer, Max, F. The hydraulic theory of the cochlea and comparative anatomy. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1952, 65, 288-293.—The author criticizes the place theories of pitch and elaborates on information drawn from comparative anatomy to strengthen his frequency-analytic theory.—*J. A. Stern.*

1762. Olsen, Harry F. (RCA Laboratories, Princeton, N. J.) Muscial engineering. New York: Wiley, 1952. ix, 369 p. \$6.50.—Technical treatment of sounds produced by musical instruments (including voice) and the behavior of such sounds in various rooms. The first chapter discusses fundamental acoustic theory. The next two chapters introduce muscial terminology and detailed presentation of the scales of just intonation and equal temperament. A fourth chapter discusses resonators and radiators as an introduction to the fifth chapter, which presents the principle of operation, including an electrical circuit analog, of 67 muscial instruments. A sixth chapter takes up the acoustic characteristics of musical instruments, and a presentation of the directional characteristics of sound fields produced around each of twelve types of instruments. In chapter 7, the properties of music are discussed within the framework of human hearing. Chapters 8 and 9 present, respec-

tively, theatre, studio, and room acoustics and sound-reproducing systems.—I. J. Hirsh.

1763. Rawnsley, Anita I., & Harris, J. Donald. Studies in short-duration auditory fatigue: II. Recovery time. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1952, 43, 138-142.—A study of auditory fatigue and its course of recovery as a function of stimulation frequency and intensity, and of recovery interval. The anatomical site of auditory fatigue is discussed.—A. K. Solarz.

1764. Rawnsley, Anita I., & Harris, J. Donald. (U. S. Naval Submarine Base, New London, Conn.) Studies in short-duration auditory fatigue. IV. Recovery time. USN Submar. Med. Res. Lab. Rep., No. 187, 1952 (v. 11, no. 4). 11 p.—"Auditory fatigue was studied by introducing a stimulating tone, then allowing a short recovery period, and subsequently introducing a very brief test or probe tone. The effects of stimulus intensity, recovery time, and frequency were documented. Results showed the ear to recover rapidly; if the stimulating tone is 70 db above threshold (roughly the intensity of average speech) recovery is complete within about one-third of a second. This bears upon the speed with which the ear can receive bits of information. The absolute amount of fatigue depends primarily upon the intensity of the stimulating tone, not its frequency. From analysis of the recovery time it would seem that fatigue is of peripheral origin rather than a function of nervous centers."—W. F. Grether.

1765. Tunturi, A. R. (U. Oregon, Med. Sch., Portland.) A difference in the representation of auditory signals for the left and right ears in the iso-frequency contours of the right middle ectosylvian auditory cortex of the dog. *Amer. J. Physiol.*, 1952, 168, 712-727.—This is a follow up of an earlier study in which it was shown that the afferent fiber connections to the auditory cortex of the dog terminate in a series of strips or bands subtending about 0.1 octave in frequency. Only the left ear was stimulated. In the present study the same procedure was used but frequency-intensity curves were determined for both left and right ears for various bands in the right middle ectosylvian gyrus. The main finding was that "there appeared to be an intensity representation along the band for the right ear, but not the left." Certain of the results are analyzed in terms of communication or information theory.—J. Zubeck.

1766. Veckmans, J. L. Variations de "loudness." (Variations of "loudness.") *Acta neurol. psychiat. Belg.*, 1952, 52, 24-37.—The phenomenon of recruitment, discovered and so named by Fowler, is seen in unilateral deafness where the scale of sensations perceived is not the same as that of the sound intensities, and the former is susceptible of varying in relation to what is normal. The present author would attempt an explanation of this phenomenon of recruitment as a concomitant of a pathological variation of the impedance of the ear: If this variation has for a resultant an increase of Cosine ϕ , the curve shows more rapid increase than normal and inversely.—F. C. Sumner.

1767. Witkin, H. A., Wapner S., & Leventhal, T. (Brooklyn Coll., N. Y.) Sound localization with conflicting visual and auditory cues. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1952, 43, 58-67.—97 Ss were required to locate the direction of a sound under conditions of conflicting visual and auditory cues and under control conditions with eyes closed. "S's perception of the sound was markedly affected by whether or not he saw its source of origin" (E's mouth). Individual differences were marked under experimental conditions. Women tended to rely more on visual cues than men.—M. J. Wayner, Jr.

See also abstracts 1666, 1926, 2180, 2292, 2293, 2321

RESPONSE PROCESSES

1768. Beigel, Hugo G. (Long Island, U., N. Y.) The influence of body position on mental processes. *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1952, 8, 193-199.—Brief protocols are given on 6 Ss interpreting 8BM of the TAT and on 6 Ss reacting to a disturbing personal letter. The stimulus materials were presented when the S was in different bodily positions—reclining, sitting, standing; hypnosis was used to induce amnesia for each experimental condition. It appeared that reactions were more vigorous and active, less passive and contemplative in standing than in reclining positions; responses under the sitting condition were more like those when standing than when reclining.—L. B. Heathers.

1769. Burton, Maurice. The impact of fear on animal behaviour. *Rationalist Annual*, 1951, 59-66.—In this article many examples of animal habits changing under the influence of fear or other environmental influences are reviewed. In conclusion, the author says that though genetical change must form the main basis for evolution, and in the lower animals it is probably the exclusive cause, in the higher animals, as the organization of the nervous system attains higher level, environmental factors appear to be of greater importance and may account, partially at least, for the quicker tempo of evolution in species with the more highly organized brains.—M. Choynowski.

1770. de Alvarez de Toledo, Luisa G. Sobre los mecanismos del dormir y del despertar. (Concerning the mechanisms of sleep and waking.) *Rev. Psicoanal., B. Aires*, 1951, 8, 152-172.—Sleep protects against physical and mental exhaustion. It is a nocturnal regression wherein reality is temporarily rejected. Vigilance is maintained partially through dreams which are thus an expression of the intent to return to reality after the death-threat of deep sleep. Falling asleep is a recapitulation of the nursing situation. The ego revives its primitive identification with the breast and subject and object are fused in the dream. Awakening involves several steps: (1) re-establishment of interpersonal relations, (2) restoration of cognitive functions, (3) re-establishment of rational thought. English, French & German summaries.—G. B. Strother.

1771. Ducassé, P. *Le paradoxe du loisir*. (The paradox of leisure.) *Scientia*, 1951, 86, 125-129.—There are those who, like Rousseau, believe that science and the arts are best engendered through leisure. On the other hand, some are of the opinion that necessity, utility, and work are the mother of invention. Actually both leisure and labor are in reciprocal relation to one another, just as industrial psychology has been able to show. If one thinks of leisure in terms of the more precise technological usage of the concept, keeping in mind the many possible criteria of diverse order, the controversy can be resolved in terms of the specificity of this criterion.—N. De Palma.
1772. Edwards, A. S. (U. Georgia, Athens.) **A quantitative study of voluntary vs. involuntary movement.** *J. gen. Psychol.*, 1952, 46, 93-98.—No close relationships could be established between two kinds of involuntary and two kinds of voluntary activity. It appeared that women possess excellent handling of non-moving material while men are superior with a moving target.—M. J. Stanford.
1773. Frings, Hubert, & Frings, Mable. (Pennsylvania State Coll., State College.) **Audiogenic seizures in the laboratory mouse.** *J. Mammal.*, 1952, 33, 80-87.—Seizures were induced in mice of 3 strains (dba, C-57, and Albino) by subjection to sound at 10 Kc/sec. frequency and 110 db average sound pressure, and the behavior of mice thus treated was studied in detail. Four types of seizure on the basis of severity can be recognized, but intergrades exist. The most violent type results in death, and dba mice are most susceptible to this type. Under the conditions used, most mice did not have seizures on the first testing day nor before 16 days of age. There are few interstrain differences in seizure behavior, except for the distribution with respect to age.—(Courtesy of *Biol. Abstr.*)
1774. Gantt, W. Horsley. **Effect of alcohol on the sexual reflexes of normal and neurotic male dogs.** *Psychosom. Med.*, 1952, 14, 174-181.—Alcohol was found to have a depressant effect on sexual reflexes in proportion to the dose, completely abolishing the reflexes in large doses. The effect was, however, also correlated with the constitution, including past history, of the dog. In regulated doses it may have a therapeutic effect on certain neurotic conditions such as ejaculatio praecox by reducing sensitivity and increasing the latency of the ejaculatory reflex.—J. W. Bowles, Jr.
1775. Gottsdanker, Robert M. (Santa Barbara Coll., Calif.) **The accuracy of prediction motion.** *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1952, 43, 26-36.—Targets were presented by an apparatus which moved printed curves on sheets of paper. Subjects were instructed to keep the point of a pencil on target and to predict the motion and continue tracking after the target disappeared. Mean rate of continuation deviated about 1% from the constant required rate and the mean average error of prediction motion was 11% of the required rate. Other results pertinent to current tracking theory are discussed.—M. J. Wayner, Jr.
1776. Jensen, Barry T. (U. Kentucky, Lexington.) **Reading habits and left-right orientation in profile drawings by Japanese children.** *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1952, 65, 306-307.—"This study confirms the conclusions of an earlier paper; namely, that culturally imposed reading habit is not the chief determiner of left-right orientation in profile drawing."—J. A. Stern.
1777. Martin, Kenneth L. (1305 E. Manitoba St., Milwaukee, Wis.) **Handedness: a review of the literature on the history, development and research of laterality preference.** *J. educ. Res.*, 1952, 45, 527-533.—Theories of the origin of laterality preference are considered along with some of the problems created by left-handedness. In those cases in which it is at all possible every effort should be made by educational procedures to induce dextrality preference. 11 references.—M. Murphy.
1778. Parker, M. W., Henricks, S. B., Borthwick, H. A., & Jenner, C. E. **Photoperiodic responses of plants and animals.** *Nature, Lond.*, 1952, 169, 242-243.—It is suggested that the central nervous system may be directly affected by light and that this may sometimes be the way in which the sexual cycle, for instance, is regulated by photo-period. The central nervous system of most birds and mammals contains a coproporphyrin with absorption properties which could account for the spectral sensitivity of the sexual cycle of blinded Pekin ducks. The importance of the dark period in photoperiodicity is emphasized.—(Courtesy of *Ophthal. Lit.*)
1779. Poulton, E. C., & Gregory, R. L. (*Appl. Psychol. Res. Unit, Cambridge, Eng.*) **Blinking during visual tracking.** *Quart. J. exp. Psychol.*, 1952, 4, 57-65.—In one experiment blinks were recorded while the subject attempted to track a moving line. In another he was required to keep two pointers in line, the display being occluded in one part by a tachistoscope and in another by his own blinks. Blink rate increased when tracking was expected to start and when it did, decreased initially before and during difficult periods. Large errors during difficult periods of the course were due to the interference of blinks with vision. Deterioration following difficult periods was due to inattention, blinking being one of its earliest signs.—M. J. Wayner, Jr.
1780. Share, I., Martyniuk, E., & Grossman, M. I. (U. of Illinois, Coll. Med. Chicago.) **Effect of prolonged intragastric feeding on oral food intake in dogs.** *Amer. J. Physiol.*, 1952, 169, 229-235.—Dogs with gastric fistulas were fed food and calorically inert bulk (gum arabic) through a fistula daily for several weeks. Water-filled balloons were also placed in the stomach and allowed to remain there for 1 or 2 weeks. Daily measurements were taken of oral food intake and body weight. The results obtained are in agreement with their earlier study in which it was shown that mechanical distention of

the stomach reduces the amount of oral feeding.—*J. Zubek.*

1781. Taylor, J. G., & Reichlin, B. (*U. Cape Town, S. Africa.*) A contribution to the theory of the inheritance of behavior tendencies in the white rat. *J. soc. Res., Pretoria*, 1950, 1, 159-171.—Rats in a experimental situation were found to fall into 2 main types. Rats of type A may be described as active and non-emotional; those of type B as inactive and emotional. It is suggested that inheritance of temperament is dependent on a multiple-gene mechanism, and that some of the contributory genes are located on the X-chromosome. This has the effect that (1) females show the A and B types of behavior in a more extreme form than males, and (2) when A and B animals are mated, the offspring are predominantly of the maternal type.—*N. De Palma.*

1782. Yeagley, Henry L. (*Pennsylvania State Coll., State College.*) A preliminary study of a physical basis of bird navigation. (I.) *J. appl. Physics*, 1947, 18, 1035-63; (II.) *J. appl. Physics*, 1951, 22, 746-60.—Report of magnetic wing experiments with homing pigeons, from 1943-49. The data are interpreted as supporting the Magnetic-Vertical-Coriolis theory of bird navigation. The "theory as presented implies an organ or organs in the bird's physiology which are sensitive to the effect of its motion through the vertical component of the earth's magnetic field and to the effect exerted to overcome the coriolis force, due to the earth's rotation. Both these influences involve a set of lines which together form a navigational gridwork. By correlating its instantaneous land speed with the two above effects, a bird can fly to its home which is a unique point in this gridwork, or to related companion points existing in the gridwork at positions other than its home."—*Dorothy Ransom.*

See also abstracts 1673, 2295

COMPLEX PROCESSES AND ORGANIZATIONS

1783. Blum, J. S. (*Yerkes Labs. Primate Biol., Orange Park, Fla.*), Chow, K. L., & Blum, R. A. Delayed response performance of monkeys with frontal removals after excitant and sedative drugs. *J. Neurophysiol.*, 1951, 14, 197-202.—Four animals (*Macaca mulatta*) tested from 6 months to 2 years following bilateral ablation of frontal cortex failed to improve performance on delayed response problems when under the influence of nembutal or benzedrine, although both drugs reduced hyperactivity. Two animals which had additional bilateral ablation in parietal-temporal-occipital cortex showed no differential responses. Discrepancy from earlier studies is interpreted as a function of the longer post-operative period involved herein.—*C. E. Henry.*

1784. Bull, Nina. (*Psychiatric Institute, New York.*) The attitude theory of emotion. New York: Nervous and Mental Disease Monographs, 1951,

xvii, 159 p. \$6.00.—The attitude theory of emotion differs from the James-Lange-Sergi theory in that it considers the affect or felt emotion to result from the physiological set or attitude of readiness rather than from the resultant expressions themselves. Feeling is midway in the sequence from attitude to action. The induction of various emotions in hypnotic subjects gave data substantiating this concept. Specific postural sets or attitudes were found to characterize the emotions studied. All attempts to change the felt emotion without a change in posture or organic sensation were unsuccessful. Conflict could be detected in the physiological attitudes specific to each unpleasant emotional state but was not present where the emotion was pleasant. A chapter is included which correlates the Papez mechanism of emotion with the attitude theory.—*W. E. Galt.*

1785. Furneaux, W. D. (*Maudsley Hosp., London.*) Primary suggestibility and hypnotic susceptibility in a group situation. *J. gen. Psychol.*, 1952, 46, 87-91.—62% of men and 42% of women of an audience of 105 males and 20 females experienced a marked reaction to a suggestibility test. 50% of the men and 65% of the women reported a marked reaction to a hypnotic induction test. No legitimate inferences can be made as to sex differences because of the small number of women present. The interpretation of the results is difficult because this group situation can be compared only with individual testing situations and because previous studies were measured more objectively.—*M. J. Stanford.*

1786. Holt, Robert R. (*Menninger Foundation, Topeka, Kans.*) Our fears and what they do to us. *Menninger Quart.*, 1952, 6, 9-16.—Faced with the objective dangers in our modern world, many Americans are reacting with unreasonable anxiety in addition to reasonable fear. Some causes and effects of anxiety are surveyed and the values of understanding, of a definite program of action, and of participating with other people are indicated.—*W. A. Varvel.*

1787. Lazarus, Richard S., & Ericksen, Charles W. (*Johns Hopkins U., Baltimore, Md.*) Effects of failure stress upon skilled performance. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1952, 43, 100-105.—An extended version of the Wechsler-Bellevue digit-symbol subtest was given to 115 experimental and 73 control college students in a study on the effects of stress upon performance. Stress was produced by information to the Ss that they had done poorly on Form I of the test. Results showed a significant increase in inter-individual variability in the stress group, and an increase in number of errors compensated for somewhat by speed. Ss with high academic standing tended to improve performance under stress, while those with low standing did more poorly and were more variable.—*A. K. Solarz.*

1788. Lehman, H. C. (*Ohio U., Athens.*) Average age at time of achievement vs. longevity. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1951, 64, 534-547.—Creative workers from 19 different fields of endeavor were identified and partitioned into sub-groups on the basis of their

ages at time of death. One of the main comparisons was between the 106 men studied who died before reaching 40 years of age vs. the 252 men who lived to age 85 or beyond. This and other analyses considered in the light of current life-span trends suggest that the total creative output of groups of creative workers will increase, but varying inversely with the quality of the output under consideration; achievements will be made over a wider span of years; hence, mean age at time of achievement will be somewhat greater.—S. C. Ericksen.

1789. Révész, G. *Methodologische overwegingen in verband met het probleem van het wezen van de vrouw, met enige beschouwingen over de descriptieve phaenomenologie en wezensanalyse.* (Methodological reflection in connection with the problem of the nature of the woman, and some dissertations about the descriptive phenomenology and existence-analysis.) *Ned. Tijdschr. Psychol.*, 1952, 7, 98-115.—The author examines how far the methods of Buytendijk applied in his book "The woman, her nature, appearance and existence" are justified from the general scientific point of view and concludes that the use of the existential-psychological method to discover the nature of woman must on principle be considered as insufficient. Without neglecting Buytendijk's inventional discussion of the manifold problems he objects to some of his statements.—M. Dresden.

1790. Voipio, Aarni. *Sleeping preachers, a study in ecstatic religiosity.* *Ann. Acad. Sci. Fennicae*, 1951, 75(1), 86 p.—Case studies of 7 women who delivered Lutheran sermons in a trance-like sleeping state, and an historical survey of the topic, suggest that this is induced largely through auto-suggestion and represents an hysterical aspect of the personality. Nevertheless, there is a large unexplained segment of the behavior which is related to mystical experience.—W. L. Wilkins.

See also abstracts 1628, 1640, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2280, 2297, 2304, 2305, 2322

LEARNING & MEMORY

1791. Adams, Jack A. (U. Iowa, Iowa City.) *The influence of the time interval after interpolated activity on psychomotor performance.* *USAF Hum. Resour. Res. Cent. Res. Bull.*, 52-11, 1952. 7 p.—Information was sought on the nature of the process that weakens an originally learned response (OL) during the subsequent acquisition of the antagonistic response (IL). A total of 84 subjects performed on a Revised Complex Coordination Test, Model D. Each of 4 experimental groups had a different time interval between the end of IL and the beginning of relearning (RL): 2, 10, 30 minutes, and 4 hours. Two control groups were employed to evaluate warm-up effects. A third control group was used to evaluate possible gains attributable to work effects. The results indicated that spontaneous recovery of the OL response probably occurred in the IL-RL time interval but that it was countered by warm-up effects.—W. F. Grether.

1792. Andriasov, A. N. *Vlianié razlichnogo soderzhaníâ belka v pishche na uslovnoreflex-tornuú defatle'nost' krysa.* (The influence of various albuminous content in food on the conditioned reflex activity of rats.) *Zh. vyssh. nervn. Defat'el'*, 1952, 2, 113-125.—Change of albuminous content in food given rats, "freely brings on essential changes in the relationships of the excitatory and inhibitory processes in the cerebral cortex." With albuminous content at 18% calorically inhibitory processes predominate over the excitatory. This is not to be observed with content at 3.5%.—I. D. London.

1793. Bendig, A. W. (U. Pittsburgh, Pa.) *Latent learning in a water maze.* *J. exp. Psychol.* 1952, 43, 134-137.—A test of latent learning using food deprivation and escape from water as the drive conditions. 23 male albino rats were trained to escape from water in a modified T-maze with food present while satiated for food, then tested while hungry. It was found that amount of latent learning was a function of amount of pretraining and that it appears in performance during the training period.—A. K. Solarz.

1794. Bilodeau, Edward A. *A preliminary study of the effects of reporting goals as a function of different degrees of response accuracy.* *USAF Hum. Resour. Res. Cent., Res. Bull.*, 52-4, 1952. v, 5 p.—Three groups of basic airmen learned to position a lever to obtain a match on a display panel. They differed in "latitude of positioning accuracy required to obtain the matches." Tentatively, the view that "the difference in response precision required for matching was of consequence" received little support.—R. Tyson.

1795. Bilodeau, Edward A. *A further study of the effects of target size and goal attainment upon the development of response accuracy.* *USAF Hum. Resour. Res. Cent., Res. Bull.*, 52-7, 1952. v, 5 p.—Effects of varying target sizes were studied in relation to accuracy in positioning a lever. The outcome confirmed and extended previous showing that "target size is not as important a variable in the acquisition of motor skills as is often suggested."—R. Tyson.

1796. Bitterman, M. E., Reed, Percy, & Krauskopf, John. (U. Texas, Austin.) *The effect of the duration of the unconditioned stimulus upon conditioning and extinction.* *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1952, 65, 256-262.—Two U. S., shocks of 0.5 and 3 sec. duration were presented immediately following two C.S., one of two lights mounted above each other, the C.R. being measured by use of the P.G.R. The authors found that both conditioning and extinction are unrelated to the duration of the U.S., that the onset, rather than termination of U.S. seemed to be the crucial factor in conditioning. The findings are interpreted to weigh "heavily against the Hullian view," and to be more in accord with the principle of contiguity.—J. A. Stern.

1797. Broadhurst, P. L., Stone, Calvin P., & Lawrence, Douglas H. (Stanford U., Calif.) *The effects of epanutin and electroconvulsive shock on*

the maze performance of rats. *Brit. J. Psychol.*, 1952, 43, 85-93.—The purpose of the study was to determine whether the anticonvulsant drug epanutin (dilatant) protects rats from the deleterious effects of a series of electroconvulsive shocks upon maze learning. After 3 daily trials on a difficult water maze, 4 groups of rats received 12 trials under the influence of 1 of the 4 possible combinations of medication, with epanutin and electroconvulsive shock. These were followed by an additional 12 non-treatment trials. "Analysis of variance showed that the groups receiving E. C. S. were significantly inferior to those not receiving E. C. S. in respect to forward-going errors and time scores, both during the treatment and post-treatment phases. The presence or absence of epanutin in the group treatment led to no significant differences."—L. E. Thune.

1798. Doughty, J. M. (*Franklin and Marshall Coll., Lancaster, Pa.*) The role of repetition rate and inter-stimulus interval in context effects. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1952, 43, 156-161.—An experimental investigation of the variables of repetition rate and inter-stimulus interval in relation to the effect of context on judgments of pitch. The methods of average error, single stimuli, and constant stimuli were used. A decrease in the effect of context at faster repetition rates with the method of average error was found and interpreted in terms of an adjustment tendency on the part of 0.—A. K. Solarz.

1799. Duncan, Carl P. (*Northwestern U., Evanston, Ill.*) Stimulus-generalization and spread of effect. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1951, 64, 585-590.—Two 20-item lists of adjectives were learned (8 trials) by 50 undergraduate subjects in each group. One list was composed of highly similar words while the second list had low similarity. S was to associate a number from 1 to 10 with each word. "Wrong" followed each response except for words 3, 5, 11, 17 and 19 when "Right" was given. In terms of mean number of response-repetitions at various positions around the rewarded position, there were no significant differences. However, there was a statistically significant gradient preceding reward when the measure used was number of different responses and this gradient appeared as predicted, i.e., in the groups using the stimulus words with high intra-list similarity. The results are believed to support the Thorndike hypothesis of the automatic reinforcing effect of reward, and the spreading of such reinforcement to nearby S-R bonds.—S. C. Erickson.

1800. Ehrenfreund, David. (*State Coll. Washington, Pullman.*) A study of the transposition gradient. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 43, 81-87.—Two experiments on transposition are reported. 40 albino rats were run in each on a simple T-maze. In Exp. I the animals were trained to respond to the darker of two stimuli, in Exp. II to the brighter of two stimuli, and then tested at various partial steps on the brightness scale. Both transposition curves confirmed the general prediction from Spence's theory. The positing of asymmetrical generalization gradients is discussed.—A. K. Solarz.

1801. Fox, Bernard H., & Robbin, Joseph S. (*George Washington U., Washington, D. C.*) The retention of material presented during sleep. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1952, 43, 75-79.—30 Ss selected and matched in terms of learning English equivalents of 15 Chinese words were divided into 3 groups. "A facilitation group (A) heard a different list of 25 words and correct equivalents repeated 15 times during sleep; a control group (C) heard music . . . ; and an interference group (B) heard the 25 words and incorrect equivalents . . ." The next morning the average number of trials to learn the A-group list was: 5.6 (A), 7.7 (C) and 11.1 (B). These differences were significant and indicate that learning can occur during sleep.—M. J. Wayner, Jr.

1802. Goss, Albert E., & Rabaioli, Edward J. Response strength in a modified Thorndikian multiple-choice situation as a function of varying proportions of reinforcement. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1952, 43, 106-114.—Six groups of Ss, 15 in each group, were reinforced either 100%, 75% or 50% of the time for correct responses with nonsense-syllables to colored paper stimuli. After completion of acquisition trials, percentage of reinforcement was halved or eliminated for each original %, resulting in 6 groups. Acquisition trials agreed with S-R theory predictions. Halving or eliminating reinforcement resulted in a downward-upward trend of mean correct responses.—A. K. Solarz.

1803. Hanawalt, Nelson G. (*New Jersey Coll. for Women, New Brunswick.*) The method of comparison applied to the problem of memory change. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1952, 43, 37-42.—An attempt to improve the method of Irwin and Seidenfeld for studying memory change by substituting the method of single comparison for their method of successive comparison. Evidence in support of the Gestalt hypothesis did not appear and a consistent asymmetry appeared in only one figure. The present method is also criticized.—M. J. Wayner, Jr.

1804. Helmstadter, Gerald C., & Ellis, Douglas S. (*Iowa State Coll., Ames.*) Rate of manipulative learning as a function of goal-setting techniques. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1952, 43, 125-129.—An experiment to investigate the effects of the following goal setting techniques on the performance of a single block-turning task: (1) knowledge of results; (2) self-set goal; (3) externally-set norm goal; (4) externally-set improvement goal. An analysis of variance supported the null hypothesis.—A. K. Solarz.

1805. Kendler, Howard H., Greenberg, Arthur, & Richman, Howard. (*New York U.*) The influence of massed and distributed practice on the development of mental set. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1952, 43, 21-25.—100 male undergraduates were given a series of concrete mathematical problems which could be solved by one method. This set solution was developed during training by insuring its successful utilization. Half the subjects trained under massed conditions and the other half had a 3-min. interval between problems. Strength of set was measured by a test problem which could also be solved by a more

direct non-set method. "Mental set was learned to a stronger degree under conditions of massed practice." *M. J. Wayner, Jr.*

1806. Knöpfelmacher, F. (*University Coll. London, Eng.*) Some effects of reward on the strength of position stereotypes in the white rat. *Quart. J. exp. Psychol.*, 1952, 4, 78-86.—41 albino rats were "exposed to an insoluble problem in a water discrimination unit." 24 animals who formed position stereotypes were assigned to groups which received 0, 60, 120 or 180 rewarded trials to the side of the stereotype. Strength of stereotype was observed in each group in terms of breaking the stereotype when exposed to a soluble problem. Strength of stereotype behavior "was directly proportional to the number of rewarded trials." Results indicated that these stereotyped responses were "not qualitatively different from learned responses."—*M. J. Wayner, Jr.*

1807. Leuba, Clarence, & Bateman, Dorothy. (*Antioch Coll., Yellow Springs, O.*) Learning during sleep. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1952, 65, 301-302.—A person who claimed to be able to recall material presented during sleep was subject in this experiment. She was able to recall the material presented her during sleep. Under sedation, and after sedation was discontinued no learning occurred during sleep. The authors conclude that subject "was not in a state of complete rest" when the learning occurred, that she may have been in a "dreamlike or hypnagogic condition" when the learning did occur.—*J. A. Stern.*

1808. McAllister, Dorothy E. (*U. Iowa, Iowa City.*) Retroactive facilitation and interference as a function of level of learning. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1952, 65, 218-232.—The purpose of the study was to measure the effect of different levels of learning and overlearning on retroactive facilitation and interference. Apparatus used was a modified two-hand coordinator; subjects in the study were 84 male college students. The results indicate that an interpolated antagonistic task has a differential effect depending upon level of original learning; that overlearning seems to reduce the interfering effect of the interpolated task.—*J. A. Stern.*

1809. Marks, Melvin R., & Jack, Ollie. Verbal context and memory span for meaningful material. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1952, 65, 298-300.—The authors present experimental evidence that recall of verbal material seems to be a function of the a priori meaningfulness of the material.—*J. A. Stern.*

1810. Muenzinger, Karl F., Brown, William O., Crow, Wayman J., & Powloski, Robert F. (*U. Colorado, Boulder.*) Motivation in learning: XI. An analysis of electric shock for correct responses into its avoidance and accelerating components. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1952, 43, 115-119.—An experimental test of a hypothesis that discrimination learning with shock for correct choices in a non-corrective situation would be facilitated if the animals were pre-trained under shock conditions in a straight-away. 90 white rats were used. It was found that

rats shocked for correct turns were only slightly poorer than those shocked for wrong turns when both had prior training with shock.—*A. K. Solars.*

1811. Norkina, L. N. O tormozhenii slozhnykh dvigatel'nykh uslovnykh refleksov u nizshikh oboz'ian. (On the inhibition of complex conditioned motor reflexes in lower monkeys.) *Zh. vyssh. nervn. Defektol.*, 1952, 2, 97-103.—Two principles of inhibitory development are to be observed: (1) growth of inhibition proceeds from the weaker to the firmer components of the complex conditioned reflex; (2) inhibition develops from the most distal portion of the involved limb to its proximal parts.—*I. D. London.*

1812. Oseas, Leonard, & Underwood, Benton J. (*Northwestern U., Evanston, Ill.*) Studies of distributed practice: V. Learning and retention of concepts. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1952, 43, 143-148.—4 different inter-trial rests were used, 6, 15, 30 and 60 sec., in learning simple concepts for geometrical forms of different sizes and shades. 18 Ss were used under each condition. Retention was measured 24 hr. after learning. Intervals of 15, 30 and 60 sec. produced small but consistent differences favoring faster learning. Retention was the same for each condition.—*A. K. Solars.*

1813. Pickett, J. M. (*U. Connecticut, Storrs.*) Non-equipotential cortical function in maze learning. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1952, 65, 177-195.—Rats learned a kinesthetic maze and were then subjected to lesions in various parts of the cortex, they then relearned the maze providing a measure of the effect of the lesions on retention. The maze habit was lost after large anterior lesions. Posterior lesions had little effect on the maze habit. The results are interpreted as lending support to Hunter's analysis of Lashley's equipotential results.—*J. A. Stern.*

1814. Postman, Leo, & Jarrett, Rheem F. An experimental analysis of learning without awareness. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1952, 65, 244-255.—The procedure used by Thorndike and Rock to test learning without awareness was utilized. Two experimental groups, an informed and an uninformed group were utilized, as well as a number of experimenters (30). Result of the experiment show "only little reliable evidence for learning without awareness." Understanding of the principle involved seemed to be an important condition for improvement in performance to take place. Significant differences between E's effect on S's behavior were also determined.—*J. A. Stern.*

1815. Reid, R. L. (*U. Edinburgh, Scotland.*) A test of sensory pre-conditioning in pigeons. *Quart. J. exp. Psychol.*, 1952, 4, 49-56.—8 pigeons divided into two experimental groups received 200 simultaneous presentations of a buzzer paired with a light stimulus and were then trained to respond to one of these and then tested for response to the other. Eight controls were run under the same conditions except during pre-training when they received 200 presentations of the test stimulus alone. Results

indicated no evidence of sensory pre-conditioning and the discrepancy with Brogden's original study is attributed to differences in control procedures.—*M. J. Wayner, Jr.*

1816. Riley, Donald A. (*U. California, Berkeley.*) Rote learning as a function of distribution of practice and the complexity of the situation. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1952, 43, 88-95.—Learning of nonsense syllables was used to investigate the relationship between distribution of practice and the complexity of the situation defined as the number of alternatives presented at each choice situation. It was assumed that massing of trials would result in increased variability of response and benefit learning in the early trials of complex situations. The results did not support the assumptions nor previous studies which found massing superior in situations requiring relatively large degrees of discovery.—*A. K. Solars.*

1817. Smith, Moncrieff. (*U. Washington, Seattle.*) Instructional sets and habit interference. *USAF Hum. Resour. Res. Cent. Res. Bull.*, 52-3, 1952. 6 p.—“Subjects were shown a sequence of 260 letters, one letter at a time, with instructions to respond by pushing a button whenever any one of a set of 8 predesignated letters appeared.” After 5 trials with the same letters the subjects were divided into 3 groups for transfer tests: same letters in a scrambled order (“same” group); entirely new set of 8 letters (“different” group); 4 new and 4 old letters (“half” group). The results showed: complete positive transfer for the “same” group; no evidence of negative transfer in the “different” group; evidence of negative transfer in the carry-over of old responses in the “half” group (previously practiced letters not assigned on the transfer trials); no significant evidence for positive transfer in the “half” group on letters previously practiced and still assigned.—*W. F. Grether.*

1818. Thompson, Merrell E. (*U. Arkansas, Fayetteville.*) Reactive inhibition as a factor in maze learning: III. Effects in the human stylus maze. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1952, 43, 130-133.—120 college students were given one trial each on one of 12 maze patterns in a test of two alternate hypothesis, centrifugal swing as opposed to reactive inhibition, in an attempt to explain choice point behavior in maze patterns. Results suggested that reactive inhibition was the more adequate hypothesis.—*A. K. Solars.*

1819. Voronin, L. G. Nekotorye itogi izuchenii vysshei nervnoi defatelnosti nizshikh obed'ian. (Some results of study of higher nervous activity of lower monkeys.) *Zh. vyssh. nervn. Defateln.*, 1952, 2, 58-69.—A partial survey of past and present Soviet work on conditioned reflexes in lower monkeys.—*I. D. London.*

1820. Weiner, R., & Harlow, H. F. (*U. Wisconsin, Madison.*) The effect of nembutal upon learned performances of the rhesus monkey. *J. gen. Psychol.*, 1952, 46, 43-50.—A deficit in learning various types of tasks was found in 4 subjects. The deficit found appears to be purely quantitative and is greatest for the animal with the greatest amount of cor-

tical ablation and least for the animal with cortex intact.—*M. J. Stanford.*

1821. Winnick, Wilma A. (*Queens Coll., Long Island, N. Y.*) Light discrimination based upon periodic reinforcement. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1951, 64, 572-579.—Two groups of white rats received training in bar-pressing with food-reinforcement at 2-min. intervals. Group I was trained in the light; Group II in darkness. During extinction, Group Ia remained in the light for 2 hrs., and Group Ib spent the first hour in darkness and the second hour in the light. Group IIa spent both hours of extinction in the dark and Group IIb the first hour in darkness and the second hour in the light. An analysis of the extinction-data reveals that, despite the use of periodic reinforcement during the training of Group I (in which light accompanied unreinforced as well as reinforced responses), the light has come to serve as a discriminative stimulus. A possible explanation of this result may be that light accompanied eating during the animal's pre-experimental history. Methods were suggested to test this hypothesis.—*S. C. Ericksen.*

See also abstracts 1588, 1638, 1649, 1859, 2283, 2313, 2330

THINKING & IMAGINATION

1822. Damstra, Marten N. Telepathic mechanisms in dreams. *Psychiat. Quart.*, 1952, 26, 100-134.—Day impressions of others than the dreamer himself may set a dream going. This dream can then be shared with the agent and/or other persons. These dream stimuli are active if there is (1) definite emotion in the agent producing a strong affective bond between agent and dreamer, (2) repression of emotionally charged material in agent and of similar material in the percipient, and (3) a need for strong warmth and affection and a need for protection and reassurance where there is fear and anxiety. The therapist can observe telepathic dream influence as a stimulus for the production of repressed material in patients. Telepathic influence in dreams of neurotics is no less frequent than in dreams of normals.—*D. Prager.*

1823. Horowitz, Milton W. (*Queens Coll., N. Y.*) Teaching, research, thinking. *Sci. Mon.*, N. Y., 1952, 74, 332-337.—A critical analysis of the nature, relations and compatibility of the various functions of the academic person under contemporary American cultural and higher educational institution conditions. Some illustrations from the situation in psychology as the author sees it.—*B. R. Fisher.*

1824. Piaget, Jean. (*U. Genève, Switzerland.*) Pensée egocentrique et pensée sociocentrique. (Egocentric thinking and sociocentric thinking.) *Cah. Int. Sociol.*, 1951, 10, 34-49.—A parallel is established between individuals and societies in terms of development of thought-processes. Three stages are delineated: (1) babies depend entirely on perceptual-motor processes in the same way as the reliance of primitive societies on techniques; (2)

adults think in operational terms and civilized societies are ruled by science; (3) in both instances, there is an intermediate stage where an apparent adaptation to the demands of reality is found to be only a mask for egocentric or sociocentric aims. This stage of development and its characteristics in individuals and in societies are analysed.—G. Dufresne.

1825. Postman, Leo, & Crutchfield, Richard S. The interaction of need, set, and stimulus-structure in a cognitive task. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1952, 65, 196-217.—An investigation of the relationship between intensity of hunger and frequency of food-related cognitive responses as affected by the experimental manipulation of two variables. These variables are; degree to which the task (completion of skeleton words) affects elicitation of food responses, and; extent to which selective set for food responses (degree of hunger) affects elicitation of food responses. The main theoretical conclusion is as follows, "Intensity of need is one of the variables which modifies the operation of such general principles of cognition as selective 'set' within limits defined by the characteristics of the stimulus materials."—J. A. Stern.

1826. Zulliger, Hans. Ein "prophetischer" Traum. (A prophetic dream.) *Psyche*, 1951, 5, 232-236.—An apparently prophetic dream is demasked as an historical event and not as a dream which predicts the future.—E. Barschak.

See also abstracts 2189, 2190, 2271, 2273, 2277, 2306, 2314, 2331

INTELLIGENCE

1827. Darcy, Natalie T. (Brooklyn Coll., Brooklyn, N. Y.) The performance of bilingual Puerto Rican children on verbal and on non-language tests of intelligence. *J. educ. Res.*, 1952, 45, 499-506.—The Verbal Series and the Non-Language Series of the Pintner General Ability Test were administered to bilingual Puerto Rican children in grades 5 and 6 of New York City elementary schools. Mean IQ's and mean MA's were significantly higher on the non-language tests. The correlation between the IQ's on the two tests was .58; between the MA's, .42.—M. Murphy.

1828. Lorimer, Frank. (American U., Washington, D. C.) Trends in capacity for intelligence. *Eugen. News*, 1952, 37, 17-24.—Review of present evidence indicates a low negative association between genetic capacity for intelligence and fertility. Because of increasing equalization of opportunity, such correlations are more significant for urban data. These correlations should be taken into account when studying changing social conditions. Future trends in fertility will be affected by economic and cultural factors, availability of contraception, and changing attitudes on the family.—G. C. Schwesinger.

1829. Mueller, Karl Valentin. (Instil. Begabtenforsch., Hannover, Germany.) Konstitutionstypus und Begabung. (Constitution type and abilities.)

Z. Konst Lehre, 1950, 29, 621-647.—Over 40,000 school children 10 to 14 years of age were studied by teachers and record made of mental ability, personal and social characteristics, and body build. The data are analyzed in terms of leptosome, athletic, and pyknic constitution.—(Rewritten from *Biol. Abstr.*)

1830. van der Heyden, Ph. M. Enkele recente resultaten van psychologisch onderzoek in verband met de waarde der intelligentie-verschillen voor de sociologie. (Some recent results of psychological studies in relation to the value of intelligence differences for sociology.) *Psychol. Achtergr.*, 1952, No. 17/18, 146-160.—In his reply to environmentalists' interpretations of test-data on the spread of intelligence, the writer sets forth that "social mobility is less restricted by milieu factors than by the hereditary character of the endowment." He feels that our present tests are sufficiently culture-free to enable prognostic conclusions about the limits of an individual's endowment.—P. W. Pruyser.

1831. van der Heyden, Ph.M. Aanleg en milieu als sociaal-psychologisch probleem: III. (Hereditary and environment as a social-psychological problem: III.) *Psychol. Achtergr.*, 1952, No. 17/18, 161-211.—In this article the writer continues (see 26: 1849) to document his opinion that intellectual endowment is more basic in determining the scope of environmental influences than the limited influence of milieu factors on intellectual development.—P. W. Pruyser.

1832. Wertheim, W. F. Intelligentieverschillen in het licht der sociologie. (Differences in intelligence as seen from the sociologist's viewpoint.) *Psychol. Achtergr.*, 1952, No. 17/18, 120-145.—In the nature-nurture problem one finds interpreters of intelligence test data take a eugenic stand. This is sometimes the result of the interpreter's ideology, but in any case premature, since the achievement of culture-free tests is an illusion. One way out of the present confusion lies in the design of new experiments by both parties, so that the eugenicists have satisfactorily eliminated milieu factors and the environmentalists also feel that these factors are adequately controlled. They should yield data from which both groups of theoreticians will draw identical conclusions.—P. W. Pruyser.

See also abstracts 1656, 1872, 2054, 2269, 2294

PERSONALITY

1833. Angyal, Andras. A theoretical model for personality studies. In *Krech & Klein, Theoretical models and personality theory*, (see 27: 1838), 131-142.—". . . the over-all pattern of personality functioning is a two-directional orientation: self-determination on the one hand and self-surrender on the other." Specific behavior events always involve both orientations; if one is obliterated there is unhealthy behavior. Problems of neurotic behavior and of psychotherapy are investigated in the light of this principle.—C. M. Louttit.

1834. Baehr, Melany E. (U. Chicago, Ill.) A factorial study of temperament. *Psychometrika*, 1952, 17, 107-126.—Data obtained support the theory when factorial studies of temperament are based on responses to inventory items assumed to be products of a combination of temperament traits, the determination of second-order factors was a purification process and, further, these factors more likely describe the basic domain than do first order factors. It is shown that these second-order factors can be obtained directly in first-order procedure by careful selection of variables entering into the analysis. 10 references.—M. O. Wilson.

1835. Eysenck, H. J. (U. London, England.) The organization of personality. In *Krech & Klein, Theoretical models and personality theory*, (see 27: 1838), 101-117.—The author presents an heirarchical model of personality organization with 4 levels: type, trait, habitual response, and specific response. "The method of factorial analysis, with particular stress on the method of 'criterion analysis', has been suggested to be best suited to help in the solution of the problems which arise in relating experimental facts to this model." 26 references.—C. M. Louttit.

1836. Franquiz, Jose A. El estructuralismo personalista del profesor Francisco Romero. (Francisco Romero's personalistic structuralism.) *Rev. Cubana Filos.*, 1951, 2(9), 18-33.—Romero does not belong to any definite school of philosophy. His ideas, however, are based partly on Dilthey, Husserl, and the "Gestalt" psychologists. Our science, philosophy and culture have been influenced by the old atomistic concept of the world. We must turn to experience, but our only true experience is our "personal" consciousness, which does not consist in sensations but in the experience of our own structure, of our organic self. "The person is the spiritual individual; it is not a substance, . . . it is pure activity." Personality is the highest end to which we can aspire, it is the greatest happiness on earth. In the totalitarian systems it is crushed; but state and society have no higher end than to create a climate which is favorable to its development.—M. Haas.

1837. Klein, George S. (Menninger Found., Topeka, Kans.), & Krech, David. The problem of personality and its theory. In *Krech & Klein, Theoretical models and personality theory*, (27: 1838), 2-23.—Personality theories have often been formulated as though they were distinct from other psychological theory. The authors review a number of theories in argument against this trend. Personality theory must be a unified and explanatory theory. 3 principles for a unified theory are suggested: (1) Adaptive responses [as] axiomatic orientation; (2) Organismic principles of control as the focus of the theory; and (3) the data of behavior theory must encompass "cognitive" and "motivational" determinants. 18 references.—C. M. Louttit.

1838. Krech, David (U. California, Berkeley.), & Klein, George S. Theoretical models and personality theory. Durham, N. C.: Duke University Press, 1952. 142 p. \$2.50.—This symposium includes 8

papers (abstracted separately in nos. 1579, 1580, 1583, 1656, 1833, 1835, 1837, and 1840 which discuss the problems of model construction in psychological theory and present the authors' own models as used in their development of personality theory.—C. M. Louttit.

1839. Parade, G. W. Endokrinium und Persönlichkeit als internes Problem. (The endocrine glands and personality as internal problem. In *Speer, E., Lindauer Psychotherapie woche*, (see 27: 2025), 133-155.—A survey of known factors in the interaction of endocrine glands and personality.—E. Katz.

1840. Rapaport, David. (Riggs Found., Stockbridge, Mass.) The conceptual model of psychoanalysis. In *Krech & Klein, Theoretical models and personality theory*, (see 27: 1838), 56-81.—Psychoanalysis presents a purely psychological model for personality theory. This model is developed from behavior sequences observed in infants. The model, which encompasses conation, cognition, and affect, may be expressed: Need → Need-satisfying Object and/or Delay → Need Gratification and/or Affect Discharge and/or Ideation (of Goals and Means). This primary model may be elaborated to a secondary model in which the motive "may be any derivative motivation." The model presented "is a purely psychological model, cast to systematize psychological data . . . no matter how remote from any neurologically or physiologically tangible phenomena." 41 references.—C. M. Louttit.

1841. White, Robert W. Lives in progress: a study of the natural growth of personality. New York: Dryden Press, 1952. ix, 376 p. \$2.90.—Intensive case studies of 3 healthy young adults, studied on 2 separate occasions (once when they were college students and again 5 to 10 years later) with emphasis on growth and changes in personality occurring under natural circumstances over periods of time. The biological, social and psychodynamic forces are seen converging into a positive conception of natural growth.—L. M. Solomon.

1842. Wright, H. W. Systems of shared meaning as affecting the structure of personality. *Canad. J. Psychol.*, 1952, 6, 71-83.—Reference is made to the central importance of interpersonal communication in the fields of abnormal and social psychology. The thesis is here developed that shared meaning is a determining factor in all personal experience and behavior.—J. W. Bowles, Jr.

See also abstracts 1580, 2266, 2268, 2272, 2300, 2341

AESTHETICS

1843. Ibáñez, Félix Marti. The psychological impact of atomic science on modern art; an experiment in correlation. *J. clin. exper. Psychopath.*, 1952, 13, 40-67.—Modern physics have given us a new picture of the universe. The public acceptance of finite space, identity of matter and energy, the idea of relativity of time and its continuity in space,

have caused a crisis in man's concept of the universe and himself. This crisis is reflected in the work of the artist in terms of surrealism, cubism, and abstract art. Atomic physics and ultramicroscopic biology have destroyed man's spatial and bodily schemes. The modern artist has reacted by representing diagrammatically in his abstract art a dislocated universe. At the same time the artist has rebelled against such disruption in the world and has reacted with a strong desire for unity, integration and order. Therefore, art in the next half-century will concentrate on simplification, integration, and quasi-religious endeavor to order, because the artist longs to restore unity between the body and psyche of man in relation to his rightful position in the cosmos. Spanish & French summaries.—G. A. Muench.

1844. Kihn, B. Über E. T. A. Hoffmann. (About E. T. A. Hoffmann.) In Speer, E., *Lindauer Psychotherapiewoche*, (see 27: 2025) 110-121.—Difficulties in understanding Hoffmann's work are caused by limitations to see the depth psychological sources of his creative process. Having found his way into the deep and dark regions of the unconscious mind, he took the strength for his best stories out of those regions. From early life he had a deep anxiety which cannot be explained because it was not effect, but cause. During his whole life he suffered from physical inferiority feelings. Alcohol seemed to help Hoffmann in life, but he was not a real alcoholic.—E. Katz.

1845. Krapf, E. Eduardo. El judío de Shakespeare: una contribución a la psicología del antisemitismo. (Shakespeare's Jew: a contribution to antisemitism.) *Rev. Psicoanal., B. Aires*, 1951, 8, 173-202.—Although Shakespeare intended to make the *Merchant of Venice* a comedy of antisemitism he became involved in inconsistencies which illustrate the generally ambivalent attitude not only of Shakespeare but of mankind toward the Jews. The melancholy and the homosexual tendencies of Shakespeare particularly as illustrated in the sonnets indicate that Antonio is probably the character most nearly modeled in his own image. The theme of the play as a castration threat is discussed. Homosexuality and antisemitism are two defenses against the castrating and phallic mother. English, French & German summaries.—G. B. Strother.

1846. Krippendorf, Ilse. (U.-Nerv. Kl. Tübingen.) Rainer Maria Rilke, Psyche und Werk. I. Die Persönlichkeit und ihre Wandlungen. (R. M. Rilke, psyche and work. I. His personality and its changes. *Z. Psychother. med. Psychol.*, 1952, 2, 61-76.—Rilke's stress on things, ideas, and metaphysical thoughts are the counterpart of his schizoid-autistic make-up and inability to establish close human contacts. As a child and young man he demonstrated over-sensitivity, growing autistic tendencies, anxieties and feelings of inadequacy all leading to increasing social and emotional isolation.—E. Ochs.

1847. Krippendorf, Ilse. (U.-Nerv. Kl. Tübingen, Ger.) Rainer Maria Rilke, Psyche und Werk II. Die Dichtung als Spiegel der Persönlichkeit. (R. M. Rilke, psyche and work II. His

poetry as a mirror of his personality.) *Z. Psychother. Med. Psychol.*, 1952, 2, 110-122.—Rilke's only means of self-realization was through psychic creation. An analysis of his life and productions illuminates the close connection between his personal development and his work. While his work reflects the increasing emotional isolation and inner disharmony, one might postulate that his artistic creativity actually helped him avoid a complete psychotic break.—E. Ochs.

1848. Menninger, C. F. The insanity of Hamlet. *Menninger Quart.*, 1952, 6, 1-8.—Originally presented as an address in 1890, this paper advances the view that Hamlet's insanity was real rather than simulated and stresses the interaction of external causes with hereditary predisposition.—W. A. Varvel.

1849. Newton, Norman T. (Harvard U., Cambridge, Mass.) An approach to design. Cambridge, Mass.: Addison-Wesley press, 1951. xi, 144 p. \$3.50.—Discussion of the development of an attitude toward design focussing on its creative phase. A structural, process-oriented, extensional, multivalued, nonadditive, and fully functional approach to the creative process of design which regards design as an integral part of modern life and as an approach to positive creative action.—A. J. Sprow.

1850. Winkler, W. Traumsymbolik und moderne Malerei. (Dream symbolism and modern painting.) In Speer, E., *Lindauer Psychotherapiewoche*, (see 27: 2025), 199-220.—The article is a report of the author about his own paper and demonstrations. The question arises whether the area of artistic creation of "abstract" and surrealist painters is overlapping with the area of the work of patients in analysis forming pictures and images out of their unconscious. Picture material was demonstrated and analysed in co-operation with the present artists to avoid wrong interpretations and projections. Pictures became fully clear only by analytic finding of the "context." In conclusion it was attempted to understand the trend of the modern artist to introversion as a social counter-revolution against superficial naturalism and photographism, against the shallowing influence of technology, increasing materialism, and "Vermassung" of man.—E. Katz.

See also abstracts 1762, 2176, 2199

DEVELOPMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY

1851. Kuhlen, Raymond G., & Thompson, George G., Eds. (Syracuse U., N. Y.) Psychological studies of human development. New York: Appleton-Century-Crafts, 1952. xiii, 533 p. \$3.50.—This book of readings is a collection of 71 research and theoretical papers in the area of psychological growth trends over the life-span. The studies included are from the journal literature; they "have been adapted and abridged." An initial chapter and introductory paragraphs to the other 13 chapters serve to integrate the material. Materials on all

ages from infancy to old age are included with attention to such factors as physical factors, learning, socio-cultural factors, intelligence, interests, social values and development, and family, school, vocational and personal adjustment.—C. M. Louttit.

1852. Nissen, Henry W., Chow, Kao Liang, & Semmes, Josephine. Effects of restricted opportunity for tactual, kinesthetic, and manipulative experience on the behavior of a chimpanzee. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1951, 64, 483-507.—Tactual, kinesthetic, and manipulative experience was restricted in a young chimpanzee from the age of 4 wk. to 31 mo. by encasing the limbs in cardboard cylinders. Control Ss were available. The effects of restriction were assessed by observation of general behavior; training in visual discrimination of size, form, and depth; tactual discrimination training and tests; observations during 4 mo. following permanent removal of the cylinders. Except for activities made impossible by the tubes, development of general behavior during the first 31 mo. of life was fairly normal. There was rapid learning of visual discrimination habits. Tasks involving tactual-pressure discrimination and tactual-motor coordinations were difficult or not tried at all. During the 4 mos. following permanent removal of the tubes, Ss ability to bring his fingers to a given place improved in speed and accuracy; other more characteristic (climbing) forms of movement began to appear.—S. C. Ericksen.

CHILDHOOD & ADOLESCENCE

1853. Anastasi, Anne, & de Jesús, Cruz. A study of language development and Goodenough Draw-a-Man IQ of Puerto Rican preschool children in New York City. *Invent. Res. Racial Cult. Rel.*, 1952, 4(3), 4-5.—Abstract.

1854. Barschak, Erna. (Miami U., Oxford, Ohio.) Happiness and unhappiness in the childhood and adolescence of a group of women students: a comparative study of English and American girls. *Brit. J. Psychol.*, 1952, 43, 129-140.—Cross-cultural comparisons are made between the responses which American and British women teacher training students made in response to an inquiry into the incidence and causes of happiness and unhappiness in childhood and adolescence.—L. E. Thune.

1855. Berdie, Ralph F. (U. Minnesota, Minneapolis.) The parent as a rival sibling. *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1952, 8, 95-96.—Two case histories are briefly presented to illustrate that a parent may transfer emotional attitudes developed towards siblings to their children.—L. B. Heathers.

1856. Christensen, Harold T. (Purdue U., Lafayette, Ind.) Dating behavior as evaluated by high-school students. *Amer. J. Sociol.*, 1952, 57, 580-586.—Study of a nation-wide sample of 2500 high-school students revealed that feelings of shyness in the dating situation were found to be rather common among both sexes; males were considered to be more careless, disrespectful, and sex-driven, while females were thought to be more inhibited, touchy, and

money-minded; though males and females agreed on both self-criticisms and sex criticisms, there were some differences, mainly in the direction of projected blame.—D. L. Glick.

1857. de Pinchon Rivière, Arminda A. Como repercute en los niños la conducta de los padres con sus animales preferidos. (The effect of parental reactions to children's pets.) *Rev. Psicoanal., B. Aires*, 1951, 8, 398-401.—Parents transfer to animals the aggressions, punishments and criticisms which they feel toward their children. The child unconsciously recognizes the significance of these parental reactions which have marked effects on the child's later development.—G. B. Strother.

1858. Ellis, F. H. Some social consequences of environment. *Leeds Inst. Educ., Res. & Stud.*, 1951, No. 3, 57-69.—This is a study of a small group of children in a poor district. Locality and home conditions were studied in each case; IQs were secured. The article gives the facts but without any statistical elaboration, since the group is too small. A striking feature is the wide variation of mental ability in children living on the same street. The children are not frustrated; nor are they, with 2 exceptions, anti-social.—S. M. Amatora.

1859. Hunter, Ian M. L. (Oxford U., England.) An experimental investigation of the absolute and relative theories of transposition behavior in children. *Brit. J. Psychol.*, 1952, 43, 113-128.—The predictions of the relative theory of transposition and of the one- and two-response versions of the absolute theory were tested with groups of children ranging from 14 to 71 months. The results of 3 different experiments are interpreted to support the relative theory as opposed to either the one- or two-response forms of the absolute theory. "The 'critical' pattern was found to have 2 components, the first was relative and resembled a qualitative size-relation more than a quantitative size-ratio. The second was absolute and involved properties of the training pair, as a pair, rather than of individual members of the pair. Practice, up to 30 post-fixation trials, emphasized the relative component, so that transposition occurred with testing pairs increasingly dissimilar to the training pair."—L. E. Thune.

1860. Illingworth, R. S. (U. Sheffield, England.) Sleep problems in the first three years. *Brit. med. J.*, 1951, 1, 722-728.—Normal sleep patterns of children are described. There follows a discussion of sleep problems in young children: bed refusal; sleep refusal; waking at night; early morning waking. The cause and treatment of each type of problem are indicated.—F. C. Sumner.

1861. Kallstedt, Frances E. A Rorschach study of sixty-six adolescents. *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1952, 8, 129-132.—Rorschachs were given 66 adolescents, aged 13 to 19, who were selected by teachers as having above average emotional adjustments. The scores of this group on various Rorschach determinants and on Buhler and Lefever's Basic Rorschach score were compared with those obtained by Buhler

and Lefever on adults. The adolescents showed "less M, more FM > M, more m, more c, c > Fc, and more low W% than adults."—*L. B. Heathers.*

1862. Kasatkin, N. I. *Ocherk razvitiia vysshei nervnoi deiatel'nosti u rebenka rannego vozrasta.* (Outline of the development of the higher nervous activity in the infant.) Moskva: Medgiz, 1951. 98 p. Rb 3.—This is an attempt to synthesize the present knowledge about the development of the function of the brain during the first year of infant's life. 6 chapters deal with the method of studying the cerebral functions, with the anatomo-physiological bases of the nervous activity of the child, with the rise of conditioned reflexes and with the methods of studying them, with the results of the experimental study of the earliest conditioned reflexes in infants, with regularities in the formation of conditioned reflexes, and with the discriminatory function of the cerebral cortex of the infant. The great role of the second signaling system in the behavior of the child is specially stressed.—*M. Choynowski.*

1863. Kuhlen, R. G. (Syracuse U., Syracuse, N. Y.) *The psychology of adolescent development.* New York: Harpers, 1952. 675 p. \$5.00.—A textbook on psychological development during adolescence. Part I is a discussion of physical, intellectual and cultural backgrounds of development and adjustment. Part II considers the nature of the adjustment process in adolescence. Part III discusses various methods and techniques useful in gaining a better understanding of the adolescent. Whenever possible the author presents adolescence as a transitional phase between childhood and the adult years. Chapters close with a summary and a selected bibliography.—*J. E. Horrocks.*

1864. Langdon, Grace, & Stout, Irving, W. *These well-adjusted children.* New York: John Day Co. Inc., 1951. 245 p. \$3.75.—158 children from the Milwaukee area and 103 from the New York City area were selected by school principals and teachers so that their parents could be interviewed informally. In the parents view home discipline, routine, doings together, religion, family relations and, most important, satisfaction of the child's need for love and acceptance seemed to be the reasons for good adjustment.—*E. Barschak.*

1865. Lowrie, Samuel Harman. (Bowling Green (O.) State U.) *Sex differences and age of initial dating.* *Social Forces*, 1952, 30, 456-461.—Data on "the ages at which boys and girls had their first dates and began to go steady for the first time" were obtained from 1729 high school juniors and seniors, 1742 (in 1948) and 1686 (in 1951) university students, all in the midwest. Findings and interpretations are presented. "The reasonable conclusion . . . is that as a rule boys and girls in these samples begin to date at approximately the same ages." The same holds true for "beginning to go steady."—*B. R. Fisher.*

1866. McLeish, John. (U. Leeds, England.) *Sex differences in children's art judgment: a preliminary*

survey. *Leeds Inst. Educ. Res. & Stud.*, 1951, No. 3, 70-83.—This investigation is a contribution to method rather than to theory. With secondary school children, aged 12 to 18, paired comparisons are preferred to ranking or rating methods. The sex differences in art appreciation, a steady increase in the case of girls with a sudden development at the 14 to 15 year, paralleled by a decrease in the case of boys, is attributed to cultural differences rather than to biological differences. Methods for further study of problems involved are suggested by the author.—*S. M. Amatora.*

1867. Olson, Willard C. *The development of healthy personality in children and youth.* In *Traxler, Arthur E., Education in a period of national preparedness*, (see 27: 2186) 61-67.—Discussion of a variety of approaches to the study of personality; the concept of growth, both psychological and physical and their relationship; and his concept of the development of healthy personality.—*J. A. Stern.*

1868. Ormian, H. *Lahakirat hapsihika shel hayeled hay'judi.* (Studying the psychology of the Jewish child.) *Urim*, 1950/51, 7, 510-513.—A sketch of the situation is given. Direct research of the Jewish child is on the point of beginning, while comparative studies of Jewish and non-Jewish child have existed for tens of years. We have to stress the social and cultural background of the personality, and not to see it and its traits as "eternal," "racial" or "national." The new society and the new conditions of adjustment in Israel prove it obviously, contributing at the same time to the nature-nurture controversy.—*H. Ormian.*

1869. Seelmann, Kurt. *Kind, Sexualität und Erziehung; zum Verständnis der geschlechtlichen Entwicklung und Fehlentwicklung von Kind und Jugendlichen.* (The child, sexuality and education; for the understanding of the sexual development and misdevelopment of children and adolescents.) München/Basel: Ernst Reinhardt, 1952. 204 p. Fr. 8.00.—It is the aim of this book to give parents and educators a better understanding of the sexual development and difficulties of children and adolescents. The sexual behavior of any person must not be considered to be a mere function of his sexuality but rather as a function of his whole personality and life conditions.—*M. Haas.*

1870. Shapiro, M. B. (Maudsley Hosp., London.) *Some correlates of opinions on the upbringing of children.* *Brit. J. Psychol.*, 1952, 43, 141-149.—The author's Parental Opinion Inventory, Eysenck's Social Attitude Questionnaire, and the Crown Word Connection List were administered to 197 mixed adults. The data were analyzed to reveal the relationship between the items of the Parent Opinion Inventory and the three variables, radicalism, tender-mindedness, and neuroticism as measured by the other instruments. "... opinions on matters affecting the freedom of expression of a child's wishes are significantly related to a person's political opinions." The results are further discussed in terms of the relationship between opinions on the upbringing

ing of children and temperament and the effects which one's theory of child development has upon studies of this type.—L. E. Thune.

1871. Zarnecke, Lilly. Muttertypen der Gegenwart. (Mother-types of the present.) *Psychol. Rdsch.*, 1951, 2, 99-105.—A description of the chaotic and hating mother, the nurse-mother, the adopted mother, the narrow-gauged mother, the doll-mother, and the mother who stands on her own and is in need of complementation. The "genuine" mothers are rare, of the 122 Berlin mothers who were examined in 1950, 10 were considered "genuine." The latter all had some religious reference.—P. L. Krieger.

1872. Zazzo, René. Situation gémellaire et développement mental. (Twins and mental development.) *J. psychol. norm. path.*, 1952, 45, 208-227.—The intelligence of twins as measured by the Binet-Simon and other tests is found to be below the mean of a comparable non-twin population. 2 conclusions are drawn: (1) the lower mean of the population of twins is not absolute, but is closely related to social conditions; and (2) the mean of the population of twins is always below that of a non-twin population if the social factor is held constant. This inferiority of twins is explained in terms of the relative social isolation created by the fact of being twins.—G. Besnard.

See also abstracts 1634, 1640, 1641, 1929, 1961, 2065, 2216, 2269, 2271, 2284, 2287, 2297, 2342, 2345

MATURITY & OLD AGE

1873. Blake, Wainwright D. (Bucknell U., Lewisburg, Pa.) A study of the existence of certain prejudices in the middle years of the adult. *Canad. J. Psychol.*, 1952, 6, 92-94.—Studies of prejudice were conducted by personal contact with 157 adults. Some of the conclusions are: Women do not like to hear men swear—older women strongly disapprove. Swearing and drinking by women is disapproved by the majority. No sex differences were found with regard to prejudice against the Negro, but more young people were prejudiced. Possible reasons for the findings are offered.—J. W. Bowles, Jr.

1874. Caldwell, Bettye McDonald, & Watson, Robert I. (Washington U. School Med., St. Louis, Mo.) An evaluation of psychologic effects of sex hormone administration in aged women. 1. Results of therapy after six months. *J. Geront.*, 1952, 7, 228-244.—30 aged women, mean age 75 years, were given a group of psychological tests before and after 6 months of an experimental study of the effects of hormone therapy. Half the group received estrogen and progesterone in a pattern designed to induce cyclic bleeding; the other half received an oil placebo injection. Test results favored the hormone treated group. "Intellectual functioning, although not uniformly at a high level, does show some improvement in so far as ability to think and willingness to expend intellectual energy are concerned. Memory seems definitely enhanced, particularly in

respect to meaningful and logical material."—J. E. Birren.

1875. Davidson, Helen H., & Kruglov, Lorraine. (City College, New York.) Personality characteristics of the institutionalized aged. *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1952, 16, 5-11.—The Rorschach was used to study the personality characteristics and "adjustment level" of 46 institutionalized old people (ages 61 to 91). They represented diverse socioeconomic and educational backgrounds. Outstanding personality characteristics were discovered which distinguished them from a group of younger adults. These, with related conclusions, are presented in detail. Implications of this study for helping people grow old with maximum positive adjustment are discussed.—F. Costin.

1876. Donahue, Wilma, & Tibbitts, Clark. (Eds.) *Growing in the older years*. Ann Arbor: U. Michigan Press, 1951. 204 p. \$2.50.—The papers in this volume were presented at the Institute on Aging held at the University of Michigan in 1950. A total of 13 authors discuss various aspects of mental and physical health, education, and services for the aging. The chapters are concerned with broad issues rather than specific points and the language is non-technical, thus the text is suitable for reading by the general public as well as the professional worker.—J. E. Birren.

1877. Himler, Leonard E. Psychiatric aspects of aging. *J. Amer. med. Ass.*, 1951, 147, 1330-1331.—The ratio of persons over 60 years of age being admitted to State mental hospitals is increasing but reason for hospitalization is often primarily sociological rather than psychiatric. The number being committed could be reduced by intelligent social planning. Personality and psychological changes of aging are briefly discussed. Listed are the more characteristic personality manifestations of age (7 of them); the 5 most important conditions predisposing to psychogenic disorders; and 8 common evidences of simple deterioration.—(Courtesy of *Rehabil. Abstr.*).

1878. Kuhlen, Raymond G. (Syracuse U., Syracuse, N. Y.), & Johnson, George H. Changes in goals with adult increasing age. *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1952, 16, 1-4.—467 single women, 280 married women, and 218 married men (all teachers) were asked what they would "most like to be doing ten years from now." In general, there was a shift from a marriage to a vocational orientation at the age of 30. Other differences among the various age and marital status groups are discussed, together with implications for research concerning changing values in the mature and elderly population.—F. Costin.

1879. Schneiders, A. A. (U. Detroit, Mich.) *The psychology of adolescence*. Milwaukee: Bruce Publishing Co., 1951. 550 p. \$4.00.—A general textbook on the psychology of adolescence for parents, teachers, and students. The author states that the primary aim of his text is the development of a conceptual framework into which the facts and princi-

ples of adolescent personality and conduct can be correctly fitted. The book is organized into 7 sections: (1) introduction, (2) physical development, (3) nature and development of motivational factors, (4) dynamics of adolescent conduct, (5) nature and development of temperament and character, (6) social development and growth in personality, and (7) sensory and intellectual development.—J. E. Horrocks.

1880. Vinson, David B. Psychobiological decline. *Int. rec. Med.*, 1952, 165, 268-272.—"If the clinician is to be successful in his effort to rehabilitate the patient, he must first understand the nature of psychobiological decline, and later the limitations in terms of impairment of integrative function. Only then is he in a position to assist the patient in accepting his limitations as imposed by the aging process." The desirability of a series of decline studies comparable to developmental studies is stressed.—J. W. Bowles, Jr.

See also abstracts 1710, 1754, 2288

SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY

1881. Eisler, Robert. Man into wolf: an anthropological interpretation of sadism, masochism, and lycanthropy. New York: Philosophical Library, 1952. 286 p. \$6.00.—The basic text of this book (pp. 23-52) is a lecture given to the Royal Society of Medicine which has been expanded by 240 notes including bibliographical entries and extensive discussion of a number of topics, plus 5 appendices. The author says that the book "attempts to suggest the possibility of a historical, or rather pre-historical, evolutionist derivation of all causes of violence" including war. Jung's theory of archetypal ideas is basic to the argument. The thesis is that man was originally a peace-loving, non-fighting, herbivorous animal and a recognition of this may lead to changed relations among individual men as well as nations.—C. M. Louttit.

1882. Grace, Harry A., & Van Velzer, Virginia. (U. Illinois, Urbana.) Attitudes toward the universal declaration of human rights: perceptions of national actions. *Int. J. Opin. Attitude Res.* 1951-52, 5, 541-552.—Subjects gave their personal reactions and selected from a list the nation with the most and least favorable reactions to a series of statements based on the Declaration of Human Rights. The subjects also were queried concerning their knowledge of the nations listed. The subjects were divided on the basis of their own reactions to the statements into acceptance, rejection, and abstention groups. Knowledge of nations shows a high positive relation to positive responses but is independent of negative and abstention responses. Lack of knowledge produces overt negative responses and abstention responses, which are covertly negative responses, among the rejection and abstention group. It produces similar overt responses among the acceptance group, but their abstention responses are independent of the negative responses. Least knowl-

edge is related to abstention responses.—David R. Krathwohl.

1883. Gross, Neal (Harvard U., Cambridge, Mass.), & Martin, William E. On group cohesiveness. *Amer. J. Sociol.*, 1952, 57, 546-554.—In certain studies of the cohesiveness of small groups the operational definitions of cohesiveness are logically deficient because they do not measure the dimensions of cohesiveness as nominally defined by the investigators. These studies are empirically deficient because single measurements of cohesiveness of the same groups are not positively and highly correlated. A unitary concept of cohesiveness is unacceptable because of the incorrect assumption that different aspects of cohesiveness are highly correlated. Additional limitations are lack of concern for the importance of the negative case in scientific investigations and overgeneralization. Alternative operational and conceptual definitions are suggested. A detailed comment by Stanley Schachter on the points raised in this article and a rejoinder by the authors are appended.—D. L. Glick.

1884. Kolodny, Ralph L. (Jewish Community Center, Providence, R. I.), & Johnson, Edwin C. The contributions of research and experimentation in the social sciences to leadership training in group work. *Group*, 1952, 14(4), 13-16.—The major contributions of the social scientists to leadership training lie in the field of methodology. Most of the experiments in leadership training have dealt largely with the training of persons who have had experience in leading groups. There is a need for research by social scientists focused more particularly on the training of those who have rarely acted as group leaders. Closer union between the social sciences and group work practice is desired.—D. D. Raylesberg.

1885. Maisonneuve, Jean. Réflexions sur le collectif et l'interpersonnel. (Considerations about the collective and the interpersonal.) *Cah. Int. Sociol.*, 1951, 10, 94-116.—The monistic interpretation of collective and interpersonal factors presented by Georges Gurwitsch is analysed in the perspective of Existentialism. The monistic approach is approved as the only form of escape from an unwarranted accentuation of either the collective or the interpersonal aspects of social phenomena. Gurwitsch is strongly criticized for his failure to give adequate consideration to the positive significance and content of the interpersonal factors and to emphasize properly their influence on collective factors. As a positive contribution, a typology of interpersonal factors is proposed.—G. Dufresne.

1886. Polansky, Norman A. (Wayne U., Detroit, Mich.) On the dynamics of behavioral contagion. *Group*, 1952, 14(3), 3-8.—"Behavioral contagion" is a phenomenon observable in groups where behavior has been picked up without overt sign by the initiator that he wants to be followed by others. Experimental investigations of group situations in camp settings indicate that contagion appears to be the result of either the nature of the relationship with the poten-

tial initiator, the group situation determining the functions of the act initiating the contagious behavior, or the interrelationship between these two conditions. A child in a group is more likely to pick up the behavior of another child who has prestige for him in that situation. In situations involving common frustration, a child's impulsiveness rather than his prestige is the better predictor of who will be an initiator of behavior.—*D. D. Raylesberg.*

1887. Scheidlinger, Saul. *Psychoanalysis and group behavior: a study in Freudian group psychology.* New York: Norton, 1952. xviii, 245 p. \$3.75.—The emotional factors in group interaction have not been adequately recognized and investigated. A general discussion of the nature and origin of gregariousness in humans is followed by one about the affinity between libidinal drives and social tendencies. Various emotional processes (identification, object-ties, relative loss of personal identity, regression, growth-promotion) operative in group formation and interaction are delineated. A section is devoted to exploring the role of the leader as symbolic of the parental image. The second part of the book is devoted to a general evaluation of Freudian propositions in relation to social group work, education, and group psychotherapy. Bibliography and index.—*D. Prager.*

1888. Schmidl, Fritz. *Freud's sociological thinking.* *Bull. Menninger Clin.*, 1952, 16, 1-13.—One reason for the poor integration of psychoanalysis in the social sciences today lies in Freud's own sociological thinking. Freud had little interest in systematic sociology. His "Totem and Taboo" tried to anchor psychoanalysis in a biological treatment of the origin of culture. His "Group Psychology and the Analysis of the Ego" was an opportunity to broaden the psychoanalytic concepts of suggestion and identification. Neither was placed within the frame of reference of the sociology of his time. His treatment of sociological problems was "methodologically inadequate and at times incorrect, but—this does not preclude the hope that some psychoanalytic concepts can prove very useful in sociological studies." Some examples are given of the methodological problems involved.—*W. V. Varvel.*

1889. Sommer, Robert. *A categorized approach to mass behavior.* *Int. J. Opin. Attitude Res.* 1951-52, 5, 553-555.—The hypothesis is advanced and illustrated that mass movement is the result of the dynamic interaction of three factors: (1) the stimulus object, its structural properties and whether it is beneficial, threatening, or neutral to the public; (2) the mass audience, its structure and membership, its motivations and aspirations, and its reactions to the rest of the population of the mass; and (3) the propagandists who favor, oppose, or seek to divert and channel the mass activity.—*David R. Krathwohl.*

1890. Zajonc, Robert B. (*U. Michigan, Ann Arbor.*) *Aggressive attitudes of the "stranger" as a function of conformity pressures.* *Hum. Relat.*, 1952, 5, 205-216.—This study reports the results of investigating several hypotheses derived from Freud-

ian theory in conjunction with sociological theory: "given the need to conform, attitudinal aggression of the stranger is a function of his difficulty in conformity." "Attitudinal aggression as a result of frustration in conformity will be greater for strangers with long residence than for those with short residence" and "strangers with long residence should exhibit lesser need to conform than those with short residence." The hypotheses were tested with Asiatic Indian students. The results are generally in agreement with the hypotheses.—*R. A. Littman.*

See also abstracts 1687, 2282, 2286, 2306, 2310, 2339

METHODS & MEASUREMENTS

1891. Bogue, Donald J. *The quantitative study of social dynamics and social change.* *Amer. J. Sociol.*, 1952, 57, 565-568.—Quantitative studies of social dynamics involve the use of data which refer to behavior or change of status during an interval of time. At the present time statistical observations are predominantly static or based upon data which refer to status at some instant of time. If these static data are supplemented by mobility data, or data which refer to behavior or change of status during an interval, significant progress can be made toward quantification of the study of social dynamics. A list of topics in the field of social change which are immediately amenable to this type of analysis is submitted, together with prototype questions for collecting the necessary mobility data.—*D. L. Glick.*

1892. Bronfenbrenner, Urie, & Devereux, Edward C. *Interdisciplinary planning for team research on constructive community behavior: the Springdale project.* *Hum. Relat.*, 1952, 5, 187-203.—This is the case history of a project which reports the difficulties involved in interdisciplinary research. 7 "pitfalls" are listed which cover the gamut from personal problems to theoretical ones. 3 major accomplishments are also discussed under the headings of problem definition, methods and theory.—*R. A. Littman.*

1893. Kellerer, Hans. *Opinion and attitude research in western Germany and West Berlin.* *Int. J. Opin. Attitude Res.*, 1951-52, 5, 511-518.—The need for gaining insight into the changes in the economy and markets of Germany, the opinion research of the occupational powers, and resumed scientific contact with foreign countries have resulted in a marked impetus in opinion research since 1945 Germany. The activities and methods of those engaged in opinion research are described. Specifically described are the works of "Emmid," of the "Institut für Demoskopie," of the "Institut für Sozialforschung," of the "Gesellschaft für Verbrauchsforschung," of the "Institut für Wirtschaftsforschung," and of the Office of the U. S. High Commissioner for Germany.—*David R. Krathwohl.*

1894. Landecker, Werner S. (*U. Michigan, Ann Arbor.*) *Integration and group structure: an area for research.* *Social Forces*, 1952, 30, 394-400.—"By combining four types of integration" (cultural,

normative, communicative, functional) "and three structural levels" of groups in which integration occurs, "twelve variables were constructed," which "suggest problems of relationship among these variables, which can be answered by research." The various types of research problems are illustrated.—*B. R. Fisher.*

1895. Radvanyi, Laszlo. Ten years of sample surveying in Mexico. *Int. J. Opin. Attitude Res.*, 1951-52, 5, 491-510.—The sample survey is seen as only one phase, albeit an extremely important one, of studying economic, social, and cultural questions. Systematic sampling is preferred because of the rapidity and simplicity of its application. Experience has shown that the length of the questionnaire is limited mainly by the skill of the interviewer. The selection and training of the interested interviewers is of primary importance. Stratified random sampling has been found particularly suitable to investigating the economic aspects of occupational groups or the situation in specific industries. It has been shown that surveys can be carried on in culturally distinct, economically undeveloped rural areas as well as highly industrial areas. Examples of projects the author has conducted are described, and past and present and planned projects are listed.—*David R. Krathwohl.*

See also abstract 2325

CULTURES & CULTURAL RELATIONS

1896. Amos, Robert T. (*State Teachers College, Bowie, Md.*) The accuracy of Negro and white children's predictions of teachers' attitudes toward Negro students. *J. Negro Educ.*, 1952, 21, 125-135.—A questionnaire based upon the Likert technique was administered to 150 Negro and white ninth-grade pupils and 75 white teachers in Flint, Michigan, to determine the accuracy with which children could predict the attitudes of white teachers toward Negroes. White pupils were more successful in predicting the attitudes of teachers and were less ego involved than the Negroes. The latter judged teachers as more prejudiced and rejecting than they actually were. However, when socio-economic status was held constant by matching a white and Negro factory group, obtained differences were found more related to social class than race, and it was concluded that no significant difference existed.—*A. Burton.*

1897. Anastasi, Anne, & Cordova, Fernando A. Effects of bilingualism upon the intelligence test performance of Puerto Rican children in New York City. *Invent. Res. Racial Cult. Rel.*, 1952, 4(3), 4.—*Abstract.*

1898. Bakaliar-Alon, Sh. Kavim lid'muto shel hanoar hatemani. (About the emotional and intellectual features of the Yemenite youth.) *Hahinukh*, 1948/49, 22, 300-323.—237 elementary school leavers 13-15 years of age in Tel Aviv are tested. Boys prefer arithmetic (as well as non-Yemenites) and Hebrew as school-subjects (non-Yemenites—Hebrew at 8th rank!); girls—Bible and history (non-

Yemenites—Bible and Hebrew). Historical novel is preferred, not fiction as is the case with non-Yemenites; boys prefer a national hero, girls a friend. Choosing jobs they would like to climb up the social ladder. They fail in intelligence tests and in motor achievements. The explanation is historical and environmental, not "racial"-biological.—*H. Ormian.*

1899. Ben David, Y. Hevdelim ethniyim o shinuy hevrati? (Ethnic differences or social change?) *M'gamot*, 1951/52, 3, 171-183.—First of all, the process of social and psychic changes, accompanying the formation of the new society in Israel, is to be searched, and not the "ethnic character" as such. The situation of each group of newcomers is to be defined as varying regression and difference in size. The release from this situation of regression depends on past experiences, on the size of identification with the Jewish people and from feelings of security in the land of emigration. The aim of education in the new immigration land should tend toward creating an élite, and not "equal opportunities for all."—*H. Ormian.*

1900. Dahlke, H. Otto. (*Ohio U., Athens.*) Race and minority riots—a study in the typology of violence. *Social Forces*, 1952, 30, 419-425.—The race-minority riot as a constructed type requires 6 conditions: historical context (transitional, stressful period; history of violence against the subordinate group); a subordinate group which has an outstanding trait that can serve as a focal point for negative assessments and whose role is defined as a competitive one, the role of established authorities and law is to support discrimination and violence, certain associations have the role of promoting defamation and violence, communications media reinforce prevailing negative assessments, various social strata playing different roles in the riot (upper classes circulate rumor, students and marginal youth leaders and participants in riots, etc.) 2 detailed examples are given: the Kishinev Riot of 1903 and the Detroit Riot of 1943.—*B. R. Fisher.*

1901. Dicks, Henry V. Observations on contemporary Russian behavior. *Hum. Relat.*, 1952, 5, 111-177.—29 subjects who had been raised in Russia or Russian dominated countries were interviewed by one investigator. The major purpose was to get hunches concerning the patterning of personality and cultural variables. However, since it was a preliminary investigation the major data reported are with regard to personality. These are treated within the framework of psychoanalytic theory, especially that portion related to parent-authority, child-citizen relations, and the general organization of the libido. Discussion of the results are in terms of goal-orientations, relation to authority, need-systems and their regulation.—*R. A. Littman.*

1902. [Editor.] Sikum havikuah al b'ayat hahevdelim haethniyim. (Summary of the discussion about the problem of ethnic differences in Israel.) *M'gamot*, 1951/52, 3, 319-329.—The abstract part of the "written symposium" (5 participants, 7 papers, abstracted in this issue (see 27: 1899, 1904,

1905, 1915, 1916.) will be followed by the second stage—discussion about the application of the abstract principles. The common traits of the expressed views are: "The adjustment of the Oriental communities, newcomers included, to the social reality [in Israel] is possible only by means of a planned activity by the absorbing society." The main task is to define the ways of this social activity, and this presents a subject for opposing views; there are 2 groups of approach: We have (1) to define demands and to plant their realization; or (2) to adjust the realization of social and cultural values to the mental and cultural structure of the different ethnic groups.—*H. Ormian.*

1903. Ellenberger, H. *Der Tod aus psychischen Ursachen bei Naturvölkern.* (Death from mental causes in primitive peoples.) *Psyche*, 1951, 5, 333-344.—Missionaries and anthropologists have for a long time described cases of death from purely psychological causes. More recently 3 different forms of "Voodoo Death" were described by French, English and Australian researchers: the African, the Polynesian and the Australian-Melanesian forms. Ample references are given.—*E. Barschak.*

1904. Frankenstein, C. *Liv'ayat hahevdelim haethniyim.* (On the problem of ethnic differences. The concept of primitivity. Psychological approach to the problem.) *M'gamot*, 1950/51, 2, 261-276; 339-360; 1951/52, 3, 158-170.—The society in Israel, striving to absorb different immigrating ethnic groups, has to learn the characteristics of these groups (especially their individual and collective motives)—also by means of individual empathy. Changed social conditions themselves do not remove the differences between the groups. External adjustment only does not enable the "adjusting" individual to participate in the new society in a productive and organic way. "We have to see the absorbed individual as an active subject in the process of his absorption, and not as a passive object of the absorber's activity." This will preserve his originality and initiative. Thus, the positive and negative sides of the primitive mentality are to be understood. In spite of its being inferior, the primitive family is the right place to rear its children, not "modern" institutions aside from the family. That is the right way to draw the parents near to active cooperation with the absorbing social forces.—*H. Ormian.*

1905. Grol, M. *Al k'vod haadam.* (On man's honour.) *M'gamot*, 1951/52, 3, 50-64.—The basic fact within the meeting of different ethnic groups in Israel is not the individual's activity towards himself (e.g. the integration of his personality), but his relation to society and his position within it. Personality is formed within the society, as it is to be learned from dialectic materialism, and not within itself. To rear the newcomer means, first of all, to change the external conditions of life by means of "productive" occupations, by his cooperation in building the new society, and by changing the capitalistic atmosphere. This educational process

can't be possibly carried out without pressure.—*H. Ormian.*

1906. Harte, Thomas J. *Scalogram analysis of Catholic attitudes toward the Negro.* *Amer. Cath. Sociol. Rev.*, 1951, 12, 66-74.—This report is the result of a survey conducted by the Committee on Catholic Opinion Study in the Department of Sociology at the Catholic University of America. The data consisted of 2,185 returns from non-student groups. The "scalogram" technique devised by Louis Guttman was utilized; for response analysis in determining the coefficient of reproducibility the "scalogram board" technique was adapted. It was found that the vast majority of respondents approved what may be called "religious equality" for the Negro, and a somewhat smaller majority approved of economic equality. A minority favored social equality.—(Courtesy of *Invent. Res. Racial Cultural Relat.*)

1907. Klein, Bernard. *Relationship between educational level and attitudes toward the Negro.* *Invent. Res. Racial Cult. Rel.*, 1952, 4(3), 44.—*Abstract.*

1908. Lefort, Claude. *Notes critiques sur la méthode de Kardiner.* (Critical notations on Kardiner's methodology.) *Cah. Int. Sociol.*, 1951, 10, 117-127.—A brief critical discussion of Kardiner's studies on primitive societies, with emphasis on the interpretation of data. The author's main objections are directed against the network of interacting causal relationships developed by Kardiner and against his method of classifying institutions into primary and secondary ones.—*G. Dufresne.*

1909. Lommel, Andreas. *Traum und Bild bei den Primitiven in Nordwest-Australien.* (Dream and image of primitives in Northwest Australia.) *Psyche*, 1951, 5, 187-209.—Research in perceptions and in mythology of the natives of N. W. Australia indicates that something in their lives is of special importance which can only be translated by the word dream. The natives call their own prehistoric period dream period. Dream means to them a multitude of psychological states. "Dreams" may indicate psychological experiences which if investigated could help to understand the entirely different psychological structure of these natives. "Dreams" of the natives from the "Kimberley Division" of N. W. Australia are discussed. The influence of civilization, the modern situation, changes the type of "dream."—*E. Barschak.*

1910. Ludwig, Ruth. *Israel's opinion polls and what they find.* *Commentary*, 1951, 11, 593-598.—This article describes the utilization of American social science techniques of public opinion research with respect to problems of government and administration faced by the Israeli nation. A poll, sponsored by the Israel Institute of Applied Social Research, on the issue of mass migration showed that 82% felt that the government should guide and supervise migrants; 81% thought it dangerous for migrants to be concentrated in cities; 81% would

give ex-soldiers priority in being accepted as migrants; and 55% wanted to oblige newcomers to enter agriculture if suited for it. 57% felt that the number of migrants should be limited; 17% had not thought about it; and the majority of persons had no idea of the correct numbers of migrants with respect to the volume of migration.—(Courtesy of *Invent. Res. Racial Cultural Relat.*).

1911. Pieris, Ralph. (U. Ceylon, Colombo.) *Caste, ethos, and social equilibrium. Social Forces*, 1952, 30, 409-415.—Detailed analysis of the caste system in Ceylon shows that the system could provide for "a more or less stable equilibrium between the dominant and subordinate groups" because it was "oriented to a peculiar religious ethic and ethos and integrated to a system of social and economic organization based on the principle of obligation." In Ceylon, "immigrant racial groups have been transmuted into separate castes, each performing its specific economic role." In the United States, "although social distance, endogamy and hereditary membership characterize the minority Negro group, it is not a caste proper because the entire system is at variance with the current ethos and religion."—B. R. Fisher.

1912. Pohlman, Edward W. (*Western Coll. for Women, Oxford, O.*) *Semantic aspects of the controversy over Negro-white caste in the United States. Social Forces*, 1952, 30, 416-419.—There has been controversy "on the propriety of applying the term *caste* to designate Negro-white social relations" in the U. S. "[The] differences are based on disagreement over procedures of defining and over the definition of *caste* accepted, rather than disagreement over the actual phenomena of Negro-white social behavior," and are "another example of the defending of arbitrarily assigned term-meaning associations as though they were natural and absolute."—B. R. Fisher.

1913. Prothro, E. Terry (*American U., Beirut, Syria*), & Jensen, John A. *Comparison of some ethnic and religious attitudes of Negro and white college students in the deep South. Social Forces*, 1952, 30, 426-428.—Standardized scales on attitudes toward the church, Jews, whites (for Negro subjects) and Negroes (for white subjects) were administered to 250 Negro college students in the deep South and to 239 whites in nearby colleges. Contrary to previous findings, the "results do not support the thesis that the Negro's preference for various ethnic and national groups is similar to that of white Americans."—B. R. Fisher.

1914. Reimann, Miriam. *How children become prejudiced. Commentary*, 1951, 11, 88-94.—This article surveys recent sociological and psychological studies of prejudice in children in terms of its genesis, causes, and ways in which it is expressed. The author states that "Whether 'normally prejudiced' children can be taught finally to resolve the conflicts between a formal creed of tolerance and stereotyped prejudicial attitudes in favor of the former is a question that . . . psychologists have not answered at all—unless

we take their more general comments on attitudes. . . . The subject of children's prejudices is also deficient in another type of study—one that would consider it in a non-laboratory atmosphere. . . . Indeed, the whole larger social background of prejudice in the school, on the street, at home—is often filled in rather shallowly, if at all, in these studies."—(Courtesy of *Invent. Res. Racial Cultural Relat.*).

1915. Rotenstreich, ———. *Amat mida muhletet. (Absolute criterion.) M'gamot*, 1950/51, 2, 327-338.—Neither the real individual as a central value in the relationship between different communities immigrating into Israel, nor the relativistic approach explains the ethnic differences within the Israel society. Culture is to be measured by absolute values, which is not identical with the present culture in Israel. Therefore, we can not agree even to the "primitive" or "primary originality" of the newcomers from Oriental countries. Base of the needed originality are the ancient Jewish values, social and ethical. Thus, also the old stock of inhabitants in Israel has to criticize its social ideas and behavior in view of these basic values.—H. Ormian.

1916. Simon, E. A. *Al mishmauto hak'fula shel hamusag "primitiviyut". (On the double meaning of the concept of "primitivity.") M'gamot*, 1950/51, 2, 277-284.—The primitivity of immigrants coming into Israel from Oriental countries may be considered from 2 points of view: (1) the negative and manifest one, which refers to their cultural lower level; and (2) the positive and sometimes latent one, which refers to their primary originality. An analysis of the negative sides of our modern life hints at the positive side in the structure of the primitive man's life. These positive sides (direct and intensive character of the religious beliefs, emotional reaction, hearty interpersonal relations) are to be developed, but not the negative characteristics (magic beliefs, prejudices, sentimentality, and exaggerated affectivity). Ways of life and beliefs which the newcomer is bound to accept from external forces destroy existing values.—H. Ormian.

See also abstracts 1845, 1952, 2214, 2309

SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS

1917. Belin-Milleron, Jean. *Les expressions symboliques dans la psychologie collective des crises politiques. (The symbolic language of collective psychology during political crisis.) Cah. Int. Sociol.*, 1951, 10, 158-167.—Proclamations and petitions written during three French revolutions (in 1789, in 1848, and in 1871) are analyzed as a source of information on the role of unconscious factors in collective thinking. Two characteristics of these documents are pointed out: (1) the statements they contain are chosen on the basis of their affective affinities and their specific significance in each instance is based on their symbolic value rather than on their objective meaning; (2) constantly, the temporal and spatial vectors are arbitrarily accentuated. The author sees in this second char-

acteristic a way of eliminating the ambiguousness of the symbolic language.—G. Dufresne.

1918. Brüel, Oluf. (*Amagerstorv 2, Copenhagen.*) *Sexualsymbolik im volkstümlich-religiösen Kult.* (Sexual symbolism in popular-religious cult.) *Z. Psychother. med. Psychol.*, 1952, 2, 59-61.—Brüel describes the religious statue at the temple Wat Phra Jetubon at Bangkok (Siam) as an example of sexual symbolism found in religious cult. Childless women visit this phallic figure and perform a ceremony which symbolizes their search for help with conception.—E. Ochs.

1919. Friedmann, Georges. *Les conditionnements psycho-sociologiques: milieu technique et milieu naturel.* (Psycho-social conditionings: technical environment and natural environment.) *J. psychol. norm. path.*, 1952, 45, 191-207.—A natural environment is one in which "a pre-mechanistic" community lives; a technical environment is one of a "mechanized" community. A critical examination of urban and rural communities in terms of the social and psychological aspects of "mechanization."—G. Besnard.

1920. Gruenberg, Sidonie M., & Krech, Hilda Sidney. *The many lives of modern woman: a guide to happiness in her complex role.* Garden City, N. Y.: Doubleday, 1952. 255 p. \$3.00.—A mother and her married daughter discuss the many roles that the intelligent wife and mother must fulfill in today's society, and suggest the kind of preparation essential to them.—C. R. Adams.

1921. Kornhauser, Arthur. (*Wayne U., Detroit, Mich.*) *Attitudes of Detroit people toward Detroit; summary of a detailed report.* Detroit: Wayne University Press, 1952. iv, 37 p.—593 Detroiters were interviewed on 14 aspects of city life in Detroit including working conditions, recreation, cultural advantages, housing, city government, transportation facilities and race relations, among others. The majority of Detroit citizens like their city but are concerned about housing and Negro-White race relations. Many citizens feel impotent to change the conditions existing within the city. Opinion on many subjects is sharply divided according to the race or vocational-economic status of the respondents. The report is non-technical and results are presented in bar graphs and percentage breakdowns.—J. E. Tucker.

1922. Lefebvre, Henri. (*Centre d'Études Sociologiques, Paris.*) *Les classes sociales dans les campagnes.* (Social classes in rural areas.) *Cah. Int. Sociol.*, 1951, 10, 70-93.—A study of the rural populations of Tuscany in Italy. The arable land of this province still belongs largely to a small group of parasitic landlords and 60% of the farmers are tenants (*métayers*) and pay to the landholders a large percentage of their benefits. After a detailed quantitative description of the various social classes, the author analyses the impact of contemporary technical and sociological trends on this quasi-mediaeval setting. Some uncommon problems and solutions

are outlined and should interest the industrial psychologist as much as the sociologist.—G. Dufresne.

1923. Peters, Herman J. (*Chico State Coll., Chico, Cal.*) *Marriage: a topical outline with self-evaluation instruments for a course in marriage and family relations.* Palo Alto, Calif.: Pacific Books, 1952. 112 p. \$1.50.—This syllabus, prepared by a psychologist, is student-centered and designed to orient class members toward some 16 topics on marriage and family living. Specific reading assignments are suggested for each topic as well as selected text and periodical references. Included are various self-evaluation instruments relating to personality adjustment before and during marriage.—C. R. Adams.

1924. Riesman, David. (*U. Chicago, Ill.*) *Faces in the crowd.* New Haven: Yale University Press, 1952. xii, 751 p. \$5.00.—This second volume examining the relationship between personality and political behavior probes the lives of some of the people who make up what the author earlier termed the "lonely crowd." (26: 6931). Part I of this presentation of individual studies in character and politics provides an account of the methodology and scheme of political types, (e.g., tradition-directed, inner-directed, other-directed), used in assembling and analyzing the individual portraits. Part II contains a series of individual portraits based on interview materials in the attempt to describe the kinds of people who compose this group, the manner in which their security is obtained, and how each one handles the political world as part of his total life situation and typology.—E. L. Gaier.

1925. Wormer, E. *Psychologie en religie.* (Psychology and religion.) *Psychol. Achtergr.*, 1952, No. 17/18, 212-218.—The psychological study of religion is justified because of the fact that every religion is something that is experienced by people. It cannot become detrimental to religion as long as the investigator restricts himself to the analysis of religious phenomena, without passing judgment on a possible objective reality behind them. Topics of interest are the effects of religion, the psychological meaning of religious wishes.—P. W. Pruyser.

See also abstract 2265

LANGUAGE & COMMUNICATION

1926. Davis, Hallowell. (*U. Washington, Seattle.*) *Information theory: 3. Applications of information theory to research in hearing.* *J. Speech and Hearing Disorders*, 1952, 17, 189-197.—Information theory predicts a number of important research trends in hearing. Restriction of alternative choices permits less clarity in transmission. Gabor studied auditory signals as a function of time, frequency, and intensity. The resulting logons may be arranged for so that these signals can be studied mathematically, physically and physiologically. These predict the signals that used in studying the organ of Corti. Information theory has already had a considerably helpful influence on experimental work in hearing

both at the psychological and physiological level.—*M. F. Palmer.*

1927. **Frei, Henri.** *Langue, parole et différenciation.* (Language, speech and differentiation.) *J. psychol. norm. path.*, 1952, 45, 137-157.—A discussion of the distinction made by Ferdinand de Saussure between language and speech.—*G. Besnard.*

1928. **McCormack, Thelma Herman.** (Columbia U., New York.) *The motivation and role of a propagandist.* *Social Forces*, 1952, 30, 388-394.—A case study of a propagandist's role and motivation in a popular social movement that developed and declined.—*B. R. Fisher.*

1929. **McKellar, Peter, & Harris, Ralph.** (U. Aberdeen, Scotland.) *Radio preferences of adolescents and children.* *Brit. J. educ. Psychol.*, 1952, 22, 101-113.—1400 subjects, comprising equal numbers of boys and girls in the age groups 8-14, supplied questionnaire responses for this study. In a simple choice situation between radio and cinema, radio was preferred in the ratio of almost 3 to 1. Program preferences favored "entertainment," such as humorous productions and light music over "serious" broadcasts of talks, classical music, and historical events. The influence of radio upon young people has not yet been fully assessed; socially undesirable effects have likely been over-stated, while constructive, educational values have been under-emphasized. Lines of future research are suggested.—*R. C. Strassburger.*

1930. **Meerlo, Joost A. M.** *Free association, silence, and the multiple function of speech.* *Psychiat. Quart.*, 1952, 26, 21-32.—Free association affords new insight into the many functions of speech. Contact and understanding take place only through interaction of the manifold functions of communication. Emphasis on pure semantic report obstructs communication.—*D. Prager.*

1931. **Meiring, P. J., & van Rensburg, J. A. J.** *Tweetaligheid by St. IV-Leerlinge in Kaapland 'n Vergelykende Studie.* (Bilingualism among pupils in grade IV of Kaapland.) *J. soc. Res., Pretoria*, 1950, 1, 150-157.—The aim of the investigation was to find out who were more bilingual: Afrikaans or English-speaking pupils. In so far as there is bilingualism, the most bilingual pupils are the Afrikaans-speaking pupils in cities, next come Afrikaans-speaking pupils in large towns, thirdly English-speaking pupils in cities. Least bilingual of all are Afrikaans-speaking pupils in small two- and three-teacher schools.—*N. De Palma.*

1932. **Nafziger, Ralph O., MacLean, Malcolm, Jr., & Engstrom, Warren.** *Who reads what in newspapers?* *Int. J. Opin. Attitude Res.*, 1951-52, 5, 519-540.—The extent of readership of different kinds of news and the kinds of readers reading different types of news, were studied in rural, small city, and metropolitan newspapers. The country weekly was more fully and intensely read than the small city daily which in turn was more fully read than the large city

daily. Local news was the most popular subject matter of the smaller papers. Pictures and comics showed a strong appeal in the 2 daily papers studied. High readership of the editorials in the small city paper indicates that such material can appeal to readers. Economic news was the least popular material in the country weekly and metropolitan daily. Nevertheless, the relative position of various kinds of news changes sporadically from day to day; but the appeal of the subject matter is of primary importance. Depth of reading was related to socioeconomic level, information level, sex, and the communication media habitually attended (movies, radio, etc.).—*David R. Krathwohl.*

1933. **Peterson, Gordon E.** (Bell Telephone Lab., Murray Hill, N. J.) *Information theory: 2. Applications of information theory to research in experimental phonetics.* *J. Speech Hearing Disorders*, 1952, 17, 175-187.—Machinery is being developed to carry out spoken orders automatically. Mathematical concept of information is represented by the general equation $H = \sum P_i H_i$ where H is the amount of information contained in the appearance of any symbol. Basic problems in devices controlled by speech are the recording and transmission of the acoustical parameters of speech and its pickup through phones, phonemes, words and operations. Much of the gap between these items is bridged by mathematical tools which can be represented in apparatus to some extent at the present time.—*M. F. Palmer.*

1934. **Sherman, Dorothy.** (U. Iowa, Iowa City.) *The influence of vowels on recognition of adjacent consonants.* *J. Speech Hearing Disorders*, 1952, 17, 198-212.—3 male speakers gave a series of 200 nonsense syllables covering 6 consonants and 3 vowels arranged so that the selected sound combinations occurred an equal number of times with the consonant preceding and succeeding the vowel an equal number of times. 6 normal speakers judged percentage of recognition of the consonants. The percentage of recognition of a particular consonant may depend upon the adjacent vowel. The percentage of recognition of the consonant does not depend upon change in the physical pattern of the adjacent vowel as reflected by the consonant influence on the position of bar 2 of the vowel spectrogram.—*M. F. Palmer.*

1935. **Weaver, Warren.** (Rockefeller Foundation, New York.) *Information theory: 1. Information theory to 1951—a non-technical review.* *J. Speech Hearing Disorders*, 1952, 17, 166-174.—Review of the general principles of information theory, especially selective information or communication. Each unit is probably a binary and is predicated on Markoff curves in which what is to follow precedes and influences the present communication. Communication is at least 50% redundant. It is in general possible to develop a mathematical theory of information.—*M. F. Palmer.*

See also abstract 2189

CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY, GUIDANCE,
COUNSELING

1936. Cattell, R. B. (U. Illinois, Urbana.) P-technique factorization and the determination of individual dynamic structure. *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1952, 8, 5-10.—Clinicians have failed to appreciate or to utilize the statistical technique most applicable to their field, factor analysis, particularly the P-technique.—L. B. Heathers.

1937. Ellis, Albert. (56 Park Ave., New York.) A critique of systematic theoretical foundations in clinical psychology. *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1952, 8, 11-15.—The empirical and hypothetico-deductive approaches to clinical research are described; their limitations, advantages, and abuses are discussed. "The hypothetico-deductive method is finally favored, but with the proviso that those employing it take great care to see that systematic theory is operationally grounded in observable facts, that it be changeable and undogmatic, that it be unemotionally upheld by its adherents, and that it be concretely stated in clearly verifiable or disprovable terms."—L. B. Heathers.

1938. Stephenson, William. (U. Chicago, Ill.) A note on Professor R. B. Cattell's methodological adumbrations. *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1952, 8, 206-207.—The author takes issue with some of Cattell's statements on statistical methods in clinical psychology (see 26: 886).—L. B. Heathers.

1939. Thorne, Frederick C. Research design in clinical psychology; introduction. *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1952, 8, 3-4.—This brief note introduces a series of papers on research designs in clinical psychology, which are abstracted separately.—L. B. Heathers.

1940. Wittenborn, J. R. (Yale U., New Haven, Conn.) Critique of small sample statistical methods in clinical psychology. *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1952, 8, 34-37.—This is a critical discussion of the misuse of small sample statistical methods resulting either from misapplication of the statistics themselves or from faulty experimental designs to which this statistical method was applied.—L. B. Heathers.

METHODOLOGY, TECHNIQUES

1941. De Groot, A. D. Een wetenschappelijke opvatting van de psychodiagnostiek. (A scientific conception of psychodiagnostic.) *Ned. Tijdschr. Psychol.*, 1952, 7, 115-140.—A polemic with reference to the contribution by Snijders (see 26: 6239) in which the author does not accept the name "objectivist" which Snijders gave him and at the same time explains his scientific conception of psychodiagnostic, concluding that this polemic only refers to some principal points: Snijders wants in the first place a synthesis, De Groot logic, philosophic and scientific-theoretical basis-research. 16 references.—M. Dresden.

1942. Gershenson, Charles P. (Jewish Children's Bureau, Chicago, Ill.) The reliability of the movement scale. *Soc. Casework*, 1952, 33, 294-300.—

This paper re-examines the data presented in earlier papers by Hunt, Kogan, and Blenkner on the movement scale, particularly those papers which report the effects of certain variables on the agreement between workers' judgments. An attempt is made "to determine the effects of judgment reliability of the following three variables: (1) the expansion or refinement of the scale; (2) methods of training judges; and (3) casework experience of the judges." Some of the results of this analysis are at variance with those already published. The areas of agreement and disagreement are summarized.—L. B. Costin.

1943. Schneck, Jerome M., & Kline, Milton V. Hypnotic scene visualization and the word association test. *J. gen. Psychol.*, 1952, 46, 29-42.—Two patients who had been thoroughly trained in hypnosis and particularly in the ability to visualize scenes hypnotically served as subjects. A word association test provided the stimuli. These visualizations contributed to making the personality picture more meaningful in relation to personality dynamics.—M. J. Stanford.

1944. Snijders, J. Th. Synthese is de psychodiagnostiek. (Synthesis in psychodiagnostic.) *Ned. Tijdschr. Psychol.*, 1952, 7, 140-150.—In defence of De Groot's polemic in this journal (see 26: 6239), the author concludes that the most important differences which remain from the discussion are not fundamental for the mutual conceptions. Set against the points of conformity they only have incidental importance.—M. Dresden.

1945. Steinwachs, Friedrich. (Psychol. Lab. U.-Nerv. Kl. Tübingen, Germ.) Psychodiagnostische Studien an Schreib- und Griffdruck. I. Konstitutionstypische Studien an Schreib- und Griffdruck. (Psychodiagnostic studies of writing- and hand-pressure. I. Constitution type studies on writing and hand pressure.) *Z. Psychother. med. Psychol.*, 1952, 2, 41-47.—By means of a new mechanical device, pressure exerted on stylus and writing pad has been measured along with speed. Curves characteristic of Kretschmer's constitutional types and of certain pathological groups were found. Out of a total of 3000 students, a group of 90 representing pure types were studied by means of the psychomotor writing test. The findings for the pyknic, leptosomatic, and athletic groups, each showing distinct curve-characteristics, are reported with accompanying graphs. Retests result in practically identical curves for the same subject.—E. Ochs.

See also abstracts 1590, 1631, 2168

DIAGNOSIS & EVALUATION

1946. Allen, Robert M., Manne, Sigmund H., & Stiff, Margaret. (U. Miami, Fla.) The influence of color on the consistency of responses in the Rorschach test. *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1952, 8, 97-98.—To determine the effect of color on consistency of response, test-retest procedures, using either standard or achromatic Rorschach cards, were employed.

S's were 25 normal college students. No statistically significant differences in response consistency were found under the two conditions.—L. B. Heathers.

1947. Balloch, John C. (Fisk U., Nashville, Tenn.) The effect of degree of shading contrast in ink blots on verbal response. *J. exp. Psychol.* 1952, 43, 120-124.—75 Ss were shown ink blots reproduced under weak, medium, and strong conditions of shading contrast. There were no changes in the number of shading responses produced. With increased contrast, depth responses and utilization of shading as surface color was increased.—A. K. Solars.

1948. Barraclough, Patricia; Cole, David, & Reeb, Mildred. The influence of test instructions on Szondi results. *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1952, 8, 165-167.—"This study sought to determine whether the responses to the Szondi Test reflected a genuine attitude on the part of the subject, or were merely a result of conforming to test instructions." 48 college Ss were given the group Szondi 5 times; each time they were asked to pick the two most and the two least liked pictures and to indicate also whether their choices reflected genuine feelings or were made to meet the requirements of the test. It was "concluded that, whereas the negative choices" were "relatively genuine, the positive responses" reflected "conforming behavior. From this it is suggested that a subject's delay in making Szondi choices may stem from a genuine difficulty in finding positive selections, and that such positive responses cannot be considered to reflect a 'conscious identification'."—L. B. Heathers.

1949. Barry, John R., Blyth, David D., & Albrecht, R. (VA Mental Hygiene Clinic, Columbus, O.) Relationships between Rorschach scores and adjustment level. *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1952, 16, 30-36.—Hypotheses were tested concerning the relationship of specific Rorschach scores and combination of scores to the adjustment level of patients. Test and retest data were derived from 31 former male patients at a VA Mental Hygiene Clinic. Certain significant relationships were observed, but "hypotheses that changes in Rorschach retest scores were associated with change in judgments of adjustment level were not supported statistically."—F. Costin.

1950. Berakhyahu, M. Erko shel mivhan hasehel. (The significance of intelligence test.) *Higena ruhanit*, 1950/51, 8, 71-76.—The general importance of intelligence testing is stressed, and its limits pointed out. Its findings are only a part of a general diagnosis, and their interpretation must take in consideration social and emotional factors, the evaluation of the child's general behavior by his teachers, his fatigue, age and general knowledge.—H. Ormian.

1951. Brodman, Kieve; Erdman, Albert J., Jr., Lorge, Irving; Gershenson, Charles P., & Wolff, Harold G. The Cornell Medical Index-Health Questionnaire. III. The evaluation of emotional disturbances. *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1952, 8, 119-124.—

The Cornell Medical Index-Health Questionnaire (CMI), was given to a very large number of persons. The frequency of yes responses on the test increased as the apparent emotional adjustment of the group decreased. A random sample of 191 CMIs from a non-psychiatric out-patient group were rated by 8 non-psychiatric but medically trained persons as to degree of emotional disturbance present. "In almost every instance" where some emotional disturbance was noted by the examining physician it was also inferred from the CMI record by the raters. Two methods "of psychiatric interpretation" of CMI data are given.—L. B. Heathers.

1952. Coppinger, Neil W. (Tulane U., New Orleans, La.), & Ammons, R. B. The Full-Range Picture Vocabulary Test: VIII. A normative study of Negro children. *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1952, 8, 136-140.—80 Negro children in grades 1 through 8 were tested with both forms of the Full-Range Picture Vocabulary Test and the vocabulary test from Form L of the 1937 Stanford-Binet. The sample was stratified with respect to grade-placement, age, sex, and parental occupation. Scores on the 2 forms correlated $+0.96$ with each other and $+0.81$ and $+0.84$ with Binet vocabulary scores. There was no detectable practice effect. On the basis of these findings, and the results of various analyses of item difficulty, the authors conclude that the Full-Range Vocabulary Test is suitable for use with Negro children. Negro norms are given, based on the scores of the children in the present sample.—L. B. Heathers.

1953. Crown, Sidney. (Maudsley Hosp., London.) The Word Connexion List as a diagnostic test: norms and validation. *Brit. J. Psychol.*, 1952, 43, 103-112.—"Normative data on over 3000 normal and abnormal persons are presented for the Word Connexion List, a controlled association test for the measurement of neuroticism. Evidence is presented to show that the test differentiates between normal and neurotic groups." "Psychotic (depressive and schizophrenic) groups tend to score lower on the W. C. L. than the neurotic groups." "Normal" samples from the general population show a considerable range in scores on the W. C. L. "The screening efficiency of the W. C. L. is probably not good enough for it to have more than suggestive value in individual (screening and selection) work."—L. E. Thune.

1954. Davis, N. Elaine, & Raimy, Victor C. (U. Colorado, Boulder.) Stimulus functions of the Szondi cards. *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1952, 8, 155-160.—"College student subjects were asked to describe half of the Szondi cards in order to determine if there are standard stimulus values for each of the cards. Later stages of the study attempted to ascertain which descriptions were agreed upon for each of the cards at better than chance frequency. The results indicated that there are standard stimulus values for only three of the 24 cards employed. Two or three descriptions seem appropriate for each of the remaining 21 cards. There is no diagnostic

category in the Szondi scheme for which a description, common to all cards within that category, was obtained. The stimulus value for cards in a given category is neither common to nor unique to that category, but apparently belongs to cards in other categories as well."—L. B. Heathers.

1955. Eysenck, H. J., & Prell, D. B. (*Maudsley Hosp., London.*) A note of the differentiation of normal and neurotic children by means of objective tests. *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1952, 8, 202-204.—In a previous study a "neuroticism" score was obtained from a factor study of a group of objective tests; neuroticism is indicated by a low score. In this paper the means and variances of this score for 21 neurotic and 100 unselected children are compared. As predicted the means and variances are both significantly lower for the neurotic group.—L. B. Heathers.

1956. Finkelstein, Melville; Gerboth, Renate, & Westerhold, Ruth. Standardization of a short form of the Wechsler vocabulary subtest. *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1952, 8, 133-135.—"A split-half reliability study was undertaken to determine the feasibility of using a short form of the Wechsler-Bellevue vocabulary subtest for a general hospital population. The vocabulary raw scores from the records of 353 unselected hospitalized patients were subjected to statistical measure and evaluation. Data were recorded for the 8 age groups devised by Wechsler. . . ." Ages ranged from 20 to 60; the number of cases within each age category, from 32 to 59. The uncorrected r 's between the raw scores obtained on the two halves of the test ranged from .96 to .86 for the individual age groups; the corresponding r for the total group was .89. The range of scores was greater than would be expected in a normal population. Corrected r 's are also reported.—L. B. Heathers.

1957. Freeman, Robert A., & Mason, Harry M. Construction of a key to determine recidivists from non-recidivists using the MMPI. *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1952, 8, 207-208.—The importance of checking the validity of purported scales on new population samples is emphasized by this study on the use of the MMPI for differentiating recidivists from non-recidivists. Clark's scale does not differentiate at all on this sample; further, two additional scales worked out on samples of this population failed to hold up when applied to new samples of the same population. "The possibility of constructing a recidivist key for use with MMPI seems at this point to rest with analysis of records of recidivists and parolees who have, after ample time, demonstrated law-abiding behavior. Such a procedure might serve to provide a group of non-recidivists free from contamination by individuals who have not become repeaters only through want of opportunity."—L. B. Heathers.

1958. Geist, Harold. (*Stanford U., Calif.*) A comparison of personality test scores and medical psychiatric diagnosis by the inverted factor technique. *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1952, 8, 184-188.—4 paper

and pencil personality tests were administered to 25 psychiatric patients. Raw scores on each of the subtests were converted to standard scores and a correlation table set up so that the scores of each patient were compared with the scores on the same subtests respectively of every other patient. Factor analysis gave four factors. Common psychopathological symptoms were obtained for each of the factors by abstracting symptoms from the case histories of the individual patients. It was found that the symptomatology of the cases on each factor (both negatively and positively loaded cases) were similar enough to make tentative interpretation, which were checked by two statistical methodologies. In general, the results of the MMPI profiles and the comparative beta weights substantiated the results of the inverse factor analysis.—L. B. Heathers.

1959. Glikson, G. Han'tia lridat hamana hasilhit etsel yaldey hag'vulot. (The trend of the IQ of dull children to decrease.) *Higena ruhanit*, 1950/51, 8, 76-80.—Oriental and Occidental children in Jerusalem were tested twice, at 5.5 to 6.5 years, and above 8. The average of Occidental children decreased by 1.3 points, that of Oriental ones by 3 to 4 points between 6 and 9 years of age and by 6.3 points between 9 and 13. The explanations lie in the tests themselves, suited to American children: tests for preschool children and for the first grades of the elementary school contain concrete material suited partly for Oriental children too. But the abstract contents of tests for the higher grades are not suited for these children; thus "the decrease of the level" is not felt with Occidental children, whose culture is rather "Western."—H. Ormian.

1960. Goodman, Morris. (*V.A. Mental Hygiene Unit, Lowell, Mass.*) An indirect validation of a Thematic Apperception Test scoring manual. *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1952, 8, 149-154.—A method of validating the psychological meaningfulness of scoring systems on projective materials like the TAT is presented and illustrated. It involves formulating and then testing hypotheses developed from some conceptual framework related to the variables under investigation.—L. B. Heathers.

1961. Gorlow, Leon, Zimet, Carl N., & Fine, Harold J. (*Syracuse U., Syracuse, N. Y.*) The validity of anxiety and hostility Rorschach content scores among adolescents. *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1952, 16, 73-75.—"Elizur's method of Rorschach content analysis for deriving scores in anxiety and hostility was tested for its discriminating value with respect to delinquent and nondelinquent adolescents. The scoring method was also applied to the Symonds Picture-Story Test using the same group of subjects. (1) Significant differences between the means of the groups were observed for Anxiety and Hostility scores when Rorschach Content Analysis, was used. (2) No significant differences between the means of the groups were found when the Symonds Picture-Story Test analysis was carried out in the same way."—F. Costin.

1962. Guertin, Wilson H., & Rabin, Albert I. (Michigan State Coll., East Lansing.) The Szondi test as a forced-choice technique. *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1952, 8, 161-164.—"It was the aim of this study to determine the preference values of the Szondi pictures for a group of students and apply the results to an analysis of the Szondi test procedure as a forced-choice technique. 80 naive undergraduate students provided the data on preferences through a ranking procedure. The preference value was defined as the number of times a picture was disliked, subtracted from the number of times it was liked. Half the subjects ranked the pictures by Szondi sets while the other half ranked all forty-eight pictures simultaneously. The median preference values and ranges of the pictures in Szondi's sets are presented. A regrouping into sets with minimum ranges of preference values is proposed and the advantages of such a modification in terms of the forced-choice technique are discussed."—L. B. Heathers.
1963. Guthrie, George M. (Pennsylvania State Coll., Pa.) Common characteristics associated with frequent MMPI profile types. *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1952, 8, 141-145.—"The MMPI profiles of 1104 patients visiting a specialist in internal medicine were coded according to Hathaway's system and grouped according to the 2 highest scales. The histories of each group were studied to discover common characteristics. Results are presented for those having profile patterns of 12, 13, 21, 23, 27, 31, 32, 34, and 36. A validation study with a different population gave results supporting the validity of these descriptions. These results were obtained on the population described. They are probably not completely applicable to populations which are markedly different."—L. B. Heathers.
1964. Hales, William M. (U. Minnesota, Minneapolis.) Profile patterning and coding of the Rorschach Test: a preliminary report of research methods and materials. *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1952, 16, 37-42.—This is a description of a "somewhat new approach" to the possibilities of profile patterning and coding of the Rorschach. The method has grown out of experience with profiling and coding MMPI results. The author considers this present report as exploratory in nature.—F. Costin.
1965. Heiss, Robert. Die diagnostische Verfahren in der Psychologie. III Die Erfassung der Persönlichkeit im projectiven Test. (Diagnostic methods in psychology. The comprehension of personality through the projective test.) *Psychol. Rdsch.*, 1951, 2, 63-75.—The two principal diagnostic models of personality are discussed: the principle of the functional whole, and the principle of the organization of personality. Besides fundamental driving forces (Szondi), this test shows also other systematic functions which can best be described as motives. On this test plane, the personality is projected on the one hand as consciously taking position, and on the other hand as passively guided by obscure stimuli.—P. L. Krieger.
1966. Holzberg, Jules D., & Belmont, Lillian. The relationship between factors on the Wechsler-Bellevue and Rorschach having common psychological rationale. *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1952, 16, 23-29.—"The purpose of this investigation was to determine the degree of relationship between factors in the Wechsler-Bellevue and Rorschach which have common rationale. The subjects of the study were 50 mental hospital patients. 45 predictions were made and these predictions were tested by a correlational analysis. Only 4 predictions were found to be statistically significant, and two others approach significance. A fairly large number of relationships were found that were not predicted."—F. Costin.
1967. Hunt, William A., & French, Elizabeth G. (Northwestern U., Evanston, Ill.) The Navy-Northwestern Matrices Test. *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1952, 8, 65-74.—"A brief non-verbal intelligence test was designed to satisfy two criteria—good correlation with existing standard verbal tests and diagnostic potentiality either when used alone or in combination with other brief tests. When given to two samples of recruits totaling 445 subjects, the test showed good correlations with CVS and GCT alone, and increased the correlation of CVS with GCT when combined with the former. The results from the two samples were substantially the same. When given to a number of clinical groups the test was able to differentiate between these and the normals on the basis of total score and types of errors made. When combined with a brief vocabulary test it was an effective indicator of deficit as measured by test scatter. Although these results are frankly preliminary, we believe them to be interesting and suggestive, and feel that the test merits further study."—L. B. Heathers.
1968. Jolles, Isaac. A study of the validity of some hypotheses for the qualitative interpretation of the H-T-P for children of elementary school age; I. Sexual identification. *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1952, 8, 113-118.—A sample of H-T-P drawings from school children ages 5 to 12 inclusive were analyzed relative to the sex of the drawer and the sex of the drawing. The test was administered by teachers to class groups. At all ages studied same sex drawings were more frequent than opposite sex drawings. However, opposite sex drawings tended to be made more frequently by the younger children and much more frequently by 11 and 12 year old girls than by 11 and 12 years old boys. It is suggested that these trends may represent the felt sex role of the child at different ages.—L. B. Heathers.
1969. Kaplan, Harold, & Hauck, Herbert. (VA Hosp., Bronx 68, N. Y.) An unusual response to the Thematic Apperception Test. *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1952, 108, 918-920.—An unusual response to the Thematic Apperception Test is reported in which verse was used as the means of expression. These verses were composed extemporaneously by a patient who had never before shown any verse-making

proclivity. Accompanying the report is a personal history of the patient.—F. W. Snyder.

1970. Kobler, Arthur L. (Winter V.A. Hospital, Topeka, Kansas.) *Recherche expérimentale sur l'emploi clinique du test de Szondi.* (An experimental study on the clinical validation of the Szondi-test.) *Encéphale* 1952, 41, 234-242.—Q-sorts of statements about each of 4 patients were made by the following 4 groups of clinicians: (1) Szondi-experts knowing only the patient's age, sex, and Szondi-profile. (2) Psychiatrists who had participated in discussions of the patient over a six-months period. (3) Psychologists who sorted on the basis of the Rorschach protocol only. (4) Psychologists sorting on the basis of a battery of tests including Rorschach, TAT, Wechsler-Bellevue, and word association tests. The obtained correlations indicate that validity and reliability of the Szondi-test are no worse and no better than that of the Rorschach. The problem of establishing the validity of any projective test is discussed.—M. L. Simmel.

1971. Lehner, George F. J., & Gunderson, Eric K. (U. California, Los Angeles.) Reliability of graphic indices in a projective test (the Draw-A-Person). *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1952, 8, 125-128.—The reliability of ratings on the characteristics of DAP drawings of 90 college students was investigated using three approaches: (1) re-ratings by the authors of the rating system after a one week interval; (2) comparisons of three additional raters using the authors' system with the authors' ratings; and (3) comparison of the authors' ratings on the original set of drawings and a set obtained from the S's about four months later. The percent of agreement between different judges and between re-ratings of the judges on the same drawings was adequate. The degree of agreement between ratings in the test-retest situation was in general considerably less good. It was felt that, with further refinements of the rating system, the results were promising enough to warrant attempting to determine the validity of the interpretations often made from the DAP.—L. B. Heathers.

1972. Mignot, Hubert, & Gabel, Joseph. Contribution à la question de la validité du test Szondi. (Contribution to the question of the validity of the Szondi test.) *Rev. psychol. appl.*, 1952, 2, 39-58.—The Szondi test was given to four mental patients. In each case a diagnosis was made based only on the results of the test. The diagnoses were checked with clinically derived ones; two matched perfectly, one partly and the last one was not corroborated by the clinical diagnosis.—G. Besnard.

1973. Pauli, Richard, & Arnold Wilhelm. (U. Erlangen, Germany.) *Der Pauli-Test, seine sachgemässige Durchführung und Auswertung.* (The Pauli-test, its correct execution and evaluation.) Munich: J. A. Barth, 1951. 76 p. DM 9.40.—Arnold defends Pauli's test which traces back to Emil Kraepelin. The chapter deals with the nature and execution of the experimental tests, evaluation and interpretation of the results as reliable diagnosis

in the determination of differences in performance as determined by differences in age, constitution, and sex, and as a performance test index for brain injured, blind, and psychopathic individuals. Furthermore, the influence of narcotics can be detected. The presentation of norms for the different groups is of importance. Only if the instructions are followed exactly can meaningful results be obtained.—P. L. Krieger.

1974. Pichot, P., & Perse, J. L'application des fonctions discriminantes au diagnostic individuel en psychologie. (The use of discriminant functions in individual diagnosis in psychology.) *Rev. psychol. appl.*, 1952, 2, 19-34.—The usual methods of interpreting mental test scores for diagnostic classification are not satisfactory in actual practice. Fisher's statistical method of discriminant functions is explained and offered as a solution to this nosological problem.—G. Besnard.

1975. Pinillos, Jose Luis. (Instituto Luis Vives, Madrid.) Configuración y carácter: notas sobre el test de dibujo de Ehrig Wartegg. (Configuration and character: notes on the drawing test by Ehrig Wartegg.) *Rev. Psicol. gen. apl., Madrid*, 1951, 6, 307-333.—Wartegg's test consists of presenting a group of marks to the subject with the instruction to complete them in the form of a drawing. According to his findings subjects tend to respond to this situation by imposing configurations which are in varying degrees either objectively or subjectively determined. Results are evaluated in terms of the ways in which the subject conceives the test, the development of the configurational process, and the end product. Detailed information on the evaluation of results is provided.—G. B. Strother.

1976. Pollaczek, Penelope P. (Northwestern U., Evanston, Ill.) A study of malingering on the CVS abbreviated individual intelligence scale. *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1952, 8, 75-81.—"A study was made of the possibility of detecting malingering on the CVS. . . . Three groups were used: 50 college males and 50 Naval recruits as experimental groups, and 50 male mental defectives for control purposes. The experimental groups were requested to simulate mental deficiency on the CVS test while the genuine mental defectives were given the test in the usual manner. Comparison of the malingering groups with the mentally defective group indicated that although it was impossible to detect malingering using total test score, enough significant differences between the experimental groups and the control groups appear on individual items to make a key for malingering on the CVS a distinct possibility. Such a key was prepared. . . . Roughly 90% of the malingerers were detected and only 10% of the mental defectives were falsely identified as malingerers."—L. B. Heathers

1977. Porteus, S. D. Revue des études sur le test des labyrinthes de Porteus. (Revue of studies on the Porteus maze test.) *Rev. psychol. appl.*, 1952, 2, 59-74.—A report based on published articles dealing with the Porteus test. 36-item bibliography.—G. Besnard.

1978. Purcell, Claire Kepler (*U. Nebraska, Lincoln.*), Drevdahl, John, & Purcell, Kenneth. The relationship between altitude-I.Q. discrepancy and anxiety. *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1952, 8, 82-85.—Two types of altitude scores were obtained from the subtest scores of the Wechsler-Bellevue on the assumption that intellectual capacity is best estimated by combining an Ss three highest scores from various measures. To test whether anxiety depressed intellectual capacity, the discrepancy between altitude and IQ scores on the W-B was correlated with ratings of degree of anxiety and of disturbance indicated by the MMPI. Ss were 82 patients with various non-organic psychiatric diagnoses. Low positive *r*'s were generally found; of the 6 *r*'s reported 3 were significantly above zero. It is felt that this technique has potentialities for scatter analyses.—L. B. Heathers.
1979. Schofield, William. (*U. Minnesota, Minneapolis.*) Critique of scatter and profile analysis of psychometric data. *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1952, 8, 16-22.—"Attempts to use Wechsler-Bellevue subtest patterning as a clue to personality have stemmed more from a wish than from a rationale, have been neglectful of obvious limitations of the subtests as psychometric measures, have only recently been properly attentive to the control of pertinent variables, have shown a fixation at the level of gross group differentiation without cross-validation, and have produced generally negative results." 56-item bibliography.—L. B. Heathers.
1980. Schofield, William. (*U. Minnesota, Minneapolis.*) A laboratory exercise in projective interpretation. *J. gen. Psychol.*, 1952, 46, 19-28.—10 finger paintings of a single psychiatric in-patient were presented to 8 graduate students in clinical psychology who had received no training in the analysis of this projective method. The raters were asked to predict sex, age, IQ, education, and probable diagnosis. The experiment demonstrated that the rational use of any projective behavior for the purpose of a clinical understanding of the individual personality demands an adequate sample of that "test" behavior. It also showed the limits of projective data and of the clinician.—M. J. Stanford.
1981. Sells, Saul B. (*USAF School of Aviation Med., Randolph AFB, Randolph Field, Texas.*) Problems of criteria and validity in diagnosis and therapy. *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1952, 8, 23-28.—The author discusses general problems affecting the validity of interpretations of test behavior, emphasizing behavior on projective instruments.—L. B. Heathers.
1982. Semeonoff, B., & Laird, A. J. (*U. Edinburgh, Scotland.*) The Vigotsky test as a measure of intelligence. *Brit. J. Psychol.*, 1952, 43, 94-102.—A system for scoring the Vigotsky test as an intellectual test is presented, along with preliminary validity and reliability data. The final score is based upon the adequacy of explanation of the solution obtained, the time required, and the number of clues received. "... between the field of personal-ity assessment in the broadest sense, and that of traditional intelligence testing, lies a gap which requires to be filled by the study of pre-solution stages of cognitive thinking . . . our work with the Vigotsky test encourages the view that some contribution is possible in the . . . orthodox test situation."—L. E. Thune.
1983. Thorne, Frederick C. The prognostic index. *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1952, 8, 42-45.—A rating scale is described which attempts to quantify the degree of disturbance present in a given patient. Such measures are needed before adequate studies can be made on the effects of psychotherapy.—L. B. Heathers.
1984. Waters, R. H., & Sheppard, Ruth. (*Coll. Wooster, Wooster, O.*) The mirror drawing experiment: a brief historical note. *J. gen. Psychol.*, 1952, 46, 63-72.—In tracing the history of the mirror drawing back to 1878 the authors establish that this method has gone through as many changes as has the stylus maze. 12 different designs, 6 different types of apparatus for the presentation of the task and 4 types of mirrors, the plane, convex, concave, and parabolic have appeared. The last design employed for mirror drawing was published in 1941.—M. J. Stanford.
1985. Welsh, George S. (*VA Hospital, Oakland, Calif.*) An anxiety index and an internalization ratio for the MMPI. *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1952, 16, 65-72.—"From a consideration of profile configuration seen in MMPI records of psychiatric patients characterized by anxiety as a prominent clinical feature, a statistic—AI—has been proposed as an index for anxiety. Related to this is a concept of internalization for which another statistic is suggested, the internalization ratio or IR. Evidence is offered that these two measures may be of use in quantifying judgments of anxiety which up to now have been made largely from inspection of the profile. It is shown that they may be of help in diagnostic and descriptive considerations and that they may be related to therapeutic change.—F. Costin.
1986. Wertheimer, Rita, & McKinney, Fred. (*U. Missouri, Columbia.*) A case history blank as a projective technique. *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1952, 16, 49-60.—"The Pre-Interview Blank, a standardized history blank, was used in the present study as a projective device. Differences in the expressive handling of the blank were found between controls and neurotics, as well as between the controls and neurotic subgroups." The following were used as indices of expressive behavior: "overreaction," "originality," "use of space," and "feeling tone." Differences in these indices between the groups are described in detail.—F. Costin.
1987. Winfield, Don L. (*Kennedy Hosp., V.A., Memphis, Tenn.*) An investigation of the relationship between intelligence and the statistical reliability of the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory. *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1952, 8, 146-148.—The hypothesis tested by this study was that the

reliability of the clinical scales of the MMPI would decrease as IQ increased. The study was done on 175 white male veterans who were receiving treatment at a VA mental hygiene clinic for NP disabilities and who had taken both the MMPI and Form I of the Wechsler. Corrected odd-even r 's were computed for various groupings of the Ss on the basis of their Wechsler scores. The results obtained did not support the hypothesis postulated.—L. B. Heathers.

1988. Wirths, Claudine Gibson. (U. North Carolina, Chapel Hill.) A simple quantitative measure of pressure for use in the projective techniques. *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1952, 8, 208-209.—Pressure exerted in drawing tests may be measured by the number of sheets of paper, interspersed with carbon paper, through which a mark is made. Conditions to be controlled in using this procedure and measures that might be obtained from it are discussed.—L. B. Heathers.

1989. Wolfsohn, T. Liv'ayat hashimush b'mivhanim bilti miluliyim. (Using nonverbal tests in measuring intelligence of elementary school pupils.) *M'gamot*, 1951/52, 3, 148-157.—One of the great difficulties in measuring the level of intelligence of the child population in Israel is connected with the problem of mass immigration, and the resulting language handicap of a large section of the population. Pintner-Paterson formboards, Draw-a-Man, and Bender Gestalt tests were administered to about 200 children 6-11 years of age. There was the same rise of the curve with the age and the diminishing of the scatter with the rising age, as reported by Pintner-Paterson in 1917. But the average time of performance was considerably longer for all ages; thus, new norms are needed. There was almost complete confirmation of Goodenough's results, such as to justify the adaptation of the American norms. Bender's statement that this test is almost "culture free" was confirmed; r between the 2 tests (Goodenough's and Bender's) is .73, after the elimination of the age factor.—H. Ormian.

See also abstracts 1630, 2264, 2267, 2268, 2290, 2315, 2316, 2326

TREATMENT METHODS

1990. Barnard, Ruth I., Robbins, Lewis L., & Tetzlaff, Fred M. The day hospital as an extension of psychiatric treatment. *Bull Menninger Clin.*, 1952, 16, 50-56.—The experience of 2½ years with a day hospital operated in conjunction with a psychiatric hospital is reported. It "has proved its value in the treatment of patients newly discharged from the hospital and of outpatients who do not need hospitalization, as an aid to outpatient examination, and in helping to resolve family problems."—W. A. Varrel.

1991. Berg, Irwin A. (Northwestern U., Evanston, Ill.) Measures before and after therapy. *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1952, 8, 46-50.—The various methods used in evaluating change from psychotherapy are discussed in terms of their advantages and disadvantages.

All studies, regardless of the particular method utilized, require the use of control groups and the separating of the effects of formal therapy from other influences.—L. B. Heathers.

1992. Bergler, Edmund. On a specific source of resistance in psychotherapy hitherto underestimated: the quasimoral connotation of neurotic symptoms. *Psychiat. Quart.*, 1952, 26, 250-269.—The unconscious ego adduces verbatim statements of educational authorities to prove the defense is moral. One must debunk the unconscious use of irony toward educational rules because this is a pseudoaggressive weapon of the weak ego to ward off reproaches pertaining to the basic conflict—psychic, masochistic (oral) regression.—D. Prager.

1993. Brewster, Henry H. Separation reaction in psychosomatic disease and neurosis. *Psychosom. Med.*, 1952, 14, 154-160.—The reactions of 6 psychiatric patients to separation from their therapist for a month are described. The reaction resembled grief in normal individuals. Practical considerations are discussed, such as the need for preparation of the patient before separation occurs.—J. W. Bowles, Jr.

1994. Butler, John M. (U. Chicago, Ill.) Assessing psychotherapeutic protocols with context coefficients. *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1952, 8, 199-202.—A method is suggested for showing the effect of other interview, or context, material on such balance coefficients as the Distress Relief Quotient. The clinical assumptions underlying a simple balance coefficient which does not take into account other interview responses are questioned.—L. B. Heathers.

1995. Dolin, A. O., & Zborovskaja, I. I. Dal'neishes izuchenie roli tormoznogo professa (induktsionnoe tormozhenie) v podavlenii boleznykh sostoiânii. (Further study of the role of the inhibitory process (induced inhibition) in suppression of morbid states.) *Z. vyssh. nervn. Defekt.*, 1952, 2, 70-77.—A discussion of data from the literature to demonstrate the character and therapeutic usages of induced inhibition.—I. D. London.

1996. Dreikurs, R., Shulman, B. H., & Mosak, H. Patient-therapist relationship in multiple psychotherapy: I. Its advantages to the therapist. *Psychiat. Quart.*, 1952, 26, 219-227.—These advantages are: more knowledge and experience, more revealing, prevents therapeutic impasse, hinders countertransferences, greater manipulation by therapists, reinforcement of interpretations, termination facilitated, introduction to group therapy facilitated, and more desirable for teaching and research.—D. Prager.

1997. Edwards, Allen L. (U. Washington, Seattle), & Cronbach, Lee J. Experimental design for research in psychotherapy. *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1952, 8, 51-59.—This is an analysis of the design problems that arise when planning research in psychotherapy. The authors begin by distinguishing 4 general types of research which are rather closely related to the level of knowledge present in a given field. They then analyze experimental design problems present

in conducting administrative (applied) and critical (basic) research. They emphasize the need to define or delimit both the possible independent and dependent variables. Factorial designs are suggested as an efficient technique for handling such complex situations as therapy. Stress is laid on errors that may arise in applying and interpreting statistical results, on the need to maintain both a rigorous and an intelligent approach to one's data.—*L. B. Heathers.*

1998. Eidelberg, Ludwig. A contribution to the study of the phenomenon of resistance. *Psychiat. Quart.*, 1952, 26, 177-204.—Resistance contains elements representing the id, ego, superego, and external world. Resistance seems to allow a partial satisfaction and a partial frustration of instinctual energy. The presence of highly charged derivatives in the unconscious seems to be the result of (1) mobilization of contracathexis without withdrawal of cathexis, (2) loss of differentiation between inside and outside, (3) attempted simultaneous discharge of aggressive and sexual instincts, and (4) attempted simultaneous satisfaction of passive and active aims. A 4th libidinal type is suggested in which the greatest amount of instinctual energy is attached to the representatives of the external world.—*D. Prager.*

1999. Fried, Edrita. Rate and circumstances of change in psychotherapy: report on three cases. *Amer. J. Psychother.*, 1952, 6, 279-293.—The thesis is submitted that a more detailed study of changes occurring during therapy and of circumstances leading to change can help us to make discoveries in areas not yet sufficiently explored. In the 3 case reports presented, emphasis was placed primarily on patterns of change and on the therapeutic measures that seem to have contributed to them. Of the techniques that seemed specifically characteristic of the analytic type of therapy, the following were pointed out: dynamically anchored, "made-to-measure" reassurance; verbal acting out; and ego substitution.—*L. N. Solomon.*

2000. Hapke, Eduard. (Pädagogische Hochschule, Lüneburg, Germany.) Grenzen der Psychologie. (The boundaries of psychology.) Sammlung, 1952, 7, 225-234.—The author is concerned with the depersonalization of the relationship between the patient and the psychologist. He points out the danger of this development, especially in the field of projective techniques, where the diagnostician invades the innermost areas of the person. He suggests that psychologists recognize and solve this problem.—*M. J. Stanford.*

2001. Hayward, M. L., Peters, J. J., & Taylor J. E. Some values of the use of multiple therapists in the treatment of psychoses. *Psychiat. Quart.*, 1952, 26, 244-249.—Multiple therapy is a form of intensive psychotherapy in which 2 or more doctors are present at all interviews. With psychotics multiple psychotherapy helps avoid the development by the patient of such illusions about the doctor that he can no longer work with him, gives moral and physical support to the doctor in the

presence of threatening patients, speeds treatment by offering more targets for expression of ambivalence, and offers excellent means for training of new therapists.—*D. Prager.*

2002. Herzog-Durck, Johanna. Neue Formen geistigen Arztums. (New forms of psychological medical help.) *Psyche, Heidel.* 1951, 5, 345-354.—Freud wanted psychotherapy practiced by lay therapists also. The development of psychotherapy will be, according to the author, hindered by a too one-sided coupling with medicine.—*E. Barschak.*

2003. Heyer, G. R. Bildnerien aus dem Unbewusstem. (Forming out of the unconscious.) In *Speer, E., Lindauer Psychotherapiewoche*, (see 27: 2025), 26-33.—It is surprising that some therapists still do not use drawing and painting. The patient can accept this method better than the important dream analysis. It helps as abreaction. The value is in the act of forming. The unconscious does not only consist of repressed contents (Freud), but it is origin. Not only the artist, but man in general is only living as he reaches into that "ground." The method of forming out of the unconscious helps to lead to an "amplification" (Jung) of personality. To give interpretation of his work to the patient has recently been rejected by psychiatrists as reaction against Freud, and Adler and Kuenkel. But the author thinks that there is a place for skillful interpretation. Only that therapist will be successful with patients' drawings who has experienced the method on himself.—*E. Katz.*

2004. Hill, L. B., & Worden, F. G. Participant teaching of psychotherapy by senior physicians: a hospital program and clinical illustrations. *Psychiat. Quart.*, 1952, 26, 228-243.—The senior physicians act as optimists with patience and are alert to encourage these attributes in patients and staff alike. The senior physicians visit the patients on rounds periodically, occasionally conduct 3-cornered interviews with the resident present, and discuss the results in seminars with residents assigned to patients.—*D. Prager.*

2005. Juliusburger, Otto. (812 W 181 St., New York, N. Y.) Das Leiden und die Kunst—ein Weg seelischer Behandlung. (Suffering and art—a road to psychic treatment.) *Z. Psychother. med. Psychol.*, 1952, 2, 107-110.—Art can help mankind to realize, objectify, and reduce inner conflicts. The identification with suffering similar to our own, expressed artistically, can mean a great solace and help.—*E. Ochs.*

2006. Kihn, G. Über Hypnose. (About hypnosis.) In *Speer, E., Lindauer Psychotherapiewoche* (see 27: 2025), 66-80.—The history of hypnotism, and its possibilities in psychotherapy are discussed. Hypnosis can be useful, if handled according to the needs of the specific case. Further research and practical work in this important scientific field are needed.—*E. Katz.*

2007. Kihn, B. Beiträge zur Kurzpsychotherapie. (Contributions to short psychotherapy.) In

Speer, E., *Lindauer Psychotherapiewoche*, (see 27: 2025), 81-96.—The use of drugs in psychotherapy is described, and other, quite different methods of the author's clinical work are recommended, such as use of childhood memories, or a technique to let the patient face an attitude opposite to his conventional attitude.—E. Kats.

2008. Kihn, B. *Grenzen und Wirkungsweise der Psychotherapie*. (Limitations and mode of action of psychotherapy.) In *Speer, E., Lindauer Psychotherapiewoche*, (see 27: 2025), 97-109.—Psychotherapy belongs into the field of medicine, and should not be done by lay-therapists, psychotherapist "lay-helpers," nor ministers. Questions about the value of techniques of therapy can only be answered in connection with studies of the nature of neurosis. The author thinks that successes he witnessed with surprise about 25 years ago in Vienna in the work of psychoanalysts should be explained by the fact that violently traditional rigidity in the attitudes of patients was broken up.—E. Kats.

2009. Low, Abraham A. (*Recovery, Inc., Chicago, Ill.*) *Mental health through will-training*. Boston: Christopher Publishing House, 1952. 393 p. \$5.00.—A frankly non-analytic technique of psychotherapy, with much responsibility placed on the patient, including his participation in regular discussion meetings with groups of former psychiatric patients, is described. Diagnostic functions and interpretations are reserved to the physician and patient resistance to such interpretations is entitled sabotage. Copious excerpts from panel discussions of patients are given with psychiatric commentary.—W. L. Wilkins.

2010. Lundin, William H., & Aronov, Bernard M. (*Chicago (Ill.) State Hospital*.) *The use of co-therapists in group psychotherapy*. *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1952, 16, 76-80.—A technique for using two therapists in group therapy is described, as practiced at the Chicago State Hospital. The authors report "preliminary observations" and present a "tentative rationale explaining the dynamics inherent in the method." Illustrative materials from therapy sessions are included.—F. Costin.

2011. Mauz, Friedrich. (*Psychiat. Kl. Allg. Krankenhaus Hamburg-Langenhorn, Germany*) *Narcoanalyse*. (Narcoanalysis.) *Z. Psychother. med. Psychol.*, 1952, 2, 33-41.—With the present emphasis on organic factors and physical forms of treatment in the endogenous psychoses, narcoanalysis is considered helpful in illuminating psychological factors in particular cases. The narcoanalytic conversation elicits facts of personal significance, feelings toward important figures or past events, and special conflicts. The therapist thus gains some insight into the underlying desires and the dynamic connections between anamnestic data. Most responsive to this approach were borderline and classical schizophrenics, the acute psychoses in young adults, and paranoiacs.—E. Ochs.

2012. Moreno, J. L. (*Beacon Hill Sanitarium, Beacon, N. Y.*) *Psicodrama y psicoterapia de grupo*. (Psychodrama and group psychotherapy.)

Rev. Psicol. gen. apl., Madrid, 1951, 6, 277-284.—The author describes the technique of the psychodrama and outlines its uses as a form of group therapy.—G. B. Strother.

2013. Odenwald, Robert P. *Psychotherapy against the will of the patient*. *Amer. J. Psychother.*, 1952, 6, 274-279.—Judging from the case of a 17-year-old male high school senior who was in difficulty with the police authorities, it appears that psychotherapy, even if it is at first conducted against the will of the patient, can turn out to be successful because it may motivate the patient through the medium of catharsis to deal more efficiently with his anxieties.—L. N. Solomon.

2014. Palmer, James O., Mensh, Ivan N., & Matarazzo, Joseph D. (*Washington U., Sch. Med., St. Louis, Mo.*) *Anorexia nervosa: case history and psychological examination data with implications for test validity*. *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1952, 8, 168-173.—Test data on 5 cases of anorexia nervosa are reviewed. In spite of the great similarity of symptom pattern, only one general similarity was noted in the test data—the over-intellectualized, over-idealized nature of the thinking of these patients. It is suggested that present clinical batteries are more effective in predicting reactions to therapy than in portraying underlying personality dynamics.—L. B. Heathers.

2015. Rascovsky, Luis. *El mirar como defensa del deseo y temor de matar*. (Looking as a defense against the desire and fear of killing.) *Rev. Psicoanal., B. Aires*, 1951, 8, 392-397.—A cyclothymic patient whose analysis had reached a standstill looked repeatedly at the analyst whenever he had aggressive thoughts of transference. The analyst responded by closing his eyes in simulation of death during a sitting. In this way acute anxiety was induced which permitted a complete transference and its interpretation. English, French & German summaries.—G. B. Strother.

2016. Raskin, Nathaniel J. (*U. Chicago, Ill.*) *An objective approach to the study of psychotherapy*. *Amer. Scientist*, 1949, 37, 410-413; 420.—An objective method for evaluating the various aspects of psychotherapy consists of 4 steps: "(1) the recording of cases; (2) the definition of a concept or concepts which provide an understanding of these cases; (3) the development of a measure of the concept or concepts; and (4) the application of the measure to recorded case material." Using this method, therapists may learn the nature of successful psychotherapy, what part they play in the process, and thus refine and improve psychotherapy for the benefit of the person in distress. 18 references.—G. L. Grace.

2017. Riese, Walther. (*Med. Coll. Virginia, Richmond*.) *An outline of a history of ideas in psychotherapy*. *Bull. Hist. Med.*, 1951, 25, 442-456.—Efforts to treat the mentally disturbed patient by psychological means appeared very early. Psychotherapy is a sequence of dialogues conducted with art and according to rules. The aim is an insight

into the cause of derangement and relief of suffering. It is the patient that the therapist has to address, not the disease. The conditions of medical thought preventing psychotherapy in Greek, Roman, and Renaissance times are discussed. Philippe Pinel (1745-1826) in his "traitement moral" laid the foundation of a systematic therapy by psychological means. As a whole the 19th century had no use for individual psychotherapy. Individual psychotherapy of psychoses finally took shape as the offspring of the new doctrine and new treatment of neuroses, i.e., psychoanalysis.—(Courtesy of *Biol. Abstr.*)

2018. Rogg, Sanford G. Recorded interviews demonstrating organ choice mechanisms. *Psychiat. Quart.*, 1952, 26, 87-99.—"The patient selected his heart as the clothes rack for his complaint." Organ choice and clinical recovery are described via 2 recorded interviews. The value of recording to the therapist is discussed.—D. Prager.

2019. Rümke, H. C. (*Psychiatr. U.-Kl. Utrecht, Holland.*) *Lebensphasen und Psychotherapie.* (Life phases and psychotherapy.) *Z. Psychother. med. Psychol.*, 1952, 2, 81-90.—5 phases in the man's life are distinguished and described in terms of their psychological meaning, dynamics, and typical conflicts. Forms of treatment appropriate to difficulties growing out of each phase are suggested. Certain typical but less frequently mentioned problems are discussed along with the more familiar ones.—E. Ochs.

2020. Schultz, J. H. *Bionome Psychotherapie.* (Bionomic psychotherapy.) In *Speer, E., Lindauer Psychotherapiewoche*, (see 27: 2025), 156-170.—Psychotherapy as medical work with mental tools is applied, not only on mentally sick, but as therapy on pathological changes of the animated organism of man. Organism is ergo-dynamic process. Psychotherapy must always be applied psychology and applied biology. For the clinic the theoretic consideration of functions such as: self-formation, growth, adjustment, self-regulation, is of great practical importance. A task is "psychologization" of the physician.—E. Katz.

2021. Schultz, J. H. *Häufige Fehlerquellen bei Anwendung der Unterstufe des autogenen Trainings.* (Frequent sources of mistakes in the use of lower autogenous training.) In *Speer, E., Lindauer Psychotherapiewoche*, (see 27: 2025), 171-178.—30 years of clinical experience have shown that the method, correctly used, can be of service. It can be done better with groups, but every person has his own autogenous training in the 6 exercises. "Accompanying" and not directing the person is important, especially in the early phase of preparation. Seriously neurotic persons are excluded, because of their inability to "give themselves." The difference between visual and auditory types should only, if necessary, be cautiously indicated. Carriage of the body has to be controlled, and its position.—E. Katz.

2022. Shostrom, Everett L., & Brammer, Lawrence M. *The dynamics of the counseling process.* New York: McGraw-Hill, 1952. xvi, 213 p. \$3.50.

—The book begins with a theory of personality and learning upon which the techniques subsequently described are based. The counseling process is then described, ranging from a discussion of readiness techniques, through the initial contact, the testing and occupational research phase, to the final interview. Methods of evaluating counseling procedures and all-campus applications are discussed. Three appendixes are included: Sample evaluation interview; Verbatim recording of a group orientation; and Selected references for counselors. 219-item bibliography.—L. N. Solomon.

2023. Sikes, Z. S. (*Fairfield State Hosp., Newtown, Conn.*) *Insulin shock therapy.* *Neuropsychiatry*, 1952, 2, 1-17.—The management of therapy is described with its relation to the adjuvant psychotherapy, and some implications for the rationale of the technique.—W. L. Wilkins.

2024. Singer, William B. (*V.A. Hospital, Vancouver, Wash.*) *Post-hypnotic suggestion in group therapy; a note.* *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1952, 8, 205.—Post-hypnotic suggestions are used with some neuropsychiatric patients in a VA hospital to maximize their participation in and use of group therapy and psychodrama.—L. B. Heathers.

2025. Speer, Ernst, (Ed.) *Lindauer Psychotherapiewoche 1950.* (Lindau psychotherapy week 1950.) Stuttgart: Hippokrates-Verlag, 1951, 200 p. DM 9.50.—The volume contains papers read during the psychotherapy week in Lindau: May 11-17, a meeting which was arranged to get physicians together and to give them insight into the field of medical psychotherapy. Papers are abstracted separately, see: G. R. Heyer (2003, 2146), J. Hirschmann (2105), B. Kihn (1844, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2072), E. Kretschmer (2122), G. Mall (2127), G. W. Parade (1839), J. H. Schultz (2020, 2021), E. Speer (2138), and W. Winkler (1850).—E. Katz.

2026. Spotnitz, Hyman. *A psychoanalytic view of resistance in groups.* *Int. J. group Psychother.*, 1952, 2, 3-9.—The principles which the group psychotherapist follows in dealing with resistance in the course of analytic group therapy are: recognizing the form of resistances; studying their present and historical meaning in the life of the patients; deciding which resistances are to be dealt with first; calling attention of the group to these; helping the group discharge the stored-up instinctual energy in an organized way so that the compulsive necessity of the resistance is diminished; helping the group to understand the resistance; acquiring the ability to recognize his own counter-resistances and induced neurosis, and to analyze these; helping to free the group so that they are not dominated in an unconscious compulsory way by an impulse pattern which they do not understand.—N. M. Locke.

2027. Stein, Aaron, Lipshutz, Daniel M., Rosen, Samuel R., Mischel, Ellis, & Sheps, Jack. (*Mount Sinai Hospital, New York.*) *Experimental and specific types of group psychotherapy in a general hospital.* *Int. J. group Psychother.*, 1952, 2, 10-23.—

Experience with 6 different groups summarized. The groups were composed of menopausal patients, chronic neurotics or ambulatory psychotics, peptic ulcer patients, one organized to study the structure and function of group psychotherapy, and one of patients with severe underlying psychiatric conditions. The dynamic factors entering into treatment relate to the conscious and unconscious needs of the patients, the doctors, and the hospital itself. These different strivings enter into the group psychotherapy to a great extent. The general hospital itself serves as a focal point for several emotionally important relationships.—*N. M. Locke.*

2028. Thorne, Frederick C. Rules of evidence in the evaluation of the effects of psychotherapy. *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1952, 8, 38-41.—"This paper attempts to establish rules of evidence for the evaluation of psychotherapy. Some general observations have been presented from the history of clinical science in general illustrative of typical difficulties in the evaluation of research evidence. Eleven basic principles underlying rules of evidence are outlined."—*L. B. Heathers.*

2029. Thorpe, James J., & Smith, Bernard. Operational sequence in group therapy with young offenders. *Int. J. group Psychother.*, 1952, 2, 24-33.—The interpersonal relations in group therapy manifest themselves initially as testing operations. The first of these is a therapist-centered testing operation, to determine whether or not he can be rejected and prevented from initiating any relationship and whether he is capable of helping individuals to discuss their problems. The second is a group-centered operation, to see how far the group will support the individual in his anti-social acts and attitudes. After the group has worked through the testing operations they enter a phase of acceptance operations, both therapist-centered and group-centered. The group process is helped or hindered by the anxiety reactions of the therapist. Although group therapy has its own unique dynamics and growth processes, it is dependent on the establishment of a sincere interest on the part of institutional personnel.—*N. M. Locke.*

2030. Tillich, Paul. Psychotherapie und eine christliche Deutung der menschlichen Natur. (Psychotherapy and a Christian interpretation of man's nature.) *Psyche Heidel.*, 1951, 5, 473-477.—Any discussion on psychotherapy leads to theological problems. According to modern Protestant theology man is to be judged: (1) from the point of view of his innate goodness (2) from the point of view of the existential situation in which he lives (3) from the point of view of his redemption by redeeming forces. Christianity comes closer to the newest developments of medical psychology than any previous attitude in the history of human self-interpretation.—*E. Barschak.*

2031. Watson, Robert I. (Washington U., Sch. Med., St. Louis, Mo.) Research design and methodology in evaluating the results of psychotherapy. *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1952, 8, 29-33.—While fully recognizing the difficulties inherent in attempting to evaluate

the effectiveness of psychotherapy, the author critically summarizes current procedures in this area and then suggests an adequate experimental design for such studies.—*L. B. Heathers.*

2032. Watson, Robert I. (Washington U., Sch. Med., St. Louis, Mo.) Measuring the effectiveness of psychotherapy; problems for investigation. *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1952, 8, 60-64.—There are many difficult problems to be faced if research regarding the effectiveness of therapy is to be done in a meaningful way. The author discusses the variables present in therapy—variables in the personality of the patient, in his life situation, in therapeutic techniques, in the therapist—and some of the techniques which have been used in attempting to measure these variables. The most difficult problem, however, is the development of objective, scientific methods which do not destroy or ignore the essentially dynamic and fluid nature of therapy.—*L. B. Heathers.*

2033. Winokur, George. (Washington U., St. Louis, Mo.) A rationale for psychotherapy in anxiety, obsession and depression. *Amer. J. Psychother.*, 1952, 6, 256-260.—Depression is the result of the complete defeat of one's ideals or conscience. Anxiety varies inversely with the strength of the value system in battle with the value system antagonists (interpersonal relations and/or biological needs). From these premises, a theory is built as to what is transacted in a therapeutic relationship.—*L. N. Solomon.*

See also abstracts 2128, 2299, 2310, 2332, 2338

CHILD GUIDANCE

2034. Heuyer, Georges. Introduction à la psychiatrie infantile. (Introduction to child psychiatry.) Paris: Presses Universitaires de France, 1952. 302 p. 600 fr.—Child psychiatry has to do with the mental difficulties of the child from birth to puberty. It has a medical aspect in which psychological symptoms are obviously associated with organic, morphological, visceral and neurological symptoms. This is the psychosomatic point, which may be hereditary. A detailed history of the subject is followed by chapters on reports from general psychiatry, the limits of child psychiatry, its principles and methods of diagnosis, psychosomatics, psycho-surgery and therapy.—*G. E. Bird.*

2035. McCallum, Catherine M. Symposium on psychologists and psychiatrists in the child guidance service. IV. Child guidance in Scotland. *Brit. J. educ. Psychol.*, 1952, 22, 79-88.—The establishment and growth of child guidance services in Scotland, and the present organization and operation of guidance clinics are reviewed. The early sponsorship of local education authorities, and the significant role of the teacher's training colleges, among other factors, have determined the assignment of guidance responsibilities primarily to psychologically trained teachers. Social workers have not figured prominently in child guidance up to the present, and psychi-

atric services are generally inadequate or undeveloped.—*R. C. Strassburger.*

2036. Merzbach, A. *Hab'ayot hapsihyatriyot shel hayeled.* (Psychiatric problems of the child in Israel.) *Harefuah*, 1951, 40, 9-12; 43-46.—Besides the general problems of deficient and maladjusted children, there are special ones in Israel, in consequence of mass immigration and needs of acculturation. We need much more special schools, adjustment teaching, and orthopsychiatric treatment in special schools, psychiatric work in normal ones, many child guidance clinics, and vocational guidance clinics for mentally deficient children to avoid neglect and other non-social and anti-social development, and a new approach to forensic youth problems. The psychiatrist has to be a clinical psychologist, too.—*H. Ormian.*

2037. Rosenberger, L. *Hahorim batipul hapsihoterapi shel yaldehem.* (Parents in psychotherapeutic treatment of their children.) *Urim*, 1950/51, 8, 184-190.—Mother's "instinctive love" exists seldom in our culture, therefore there are many cases of neurotic difficulties. This thesis is illustrated by interpretation of several cases. The success of the psychotherapeutic treatment depends on the therapist's influence upon the child's parents.—*H. Ormian.*

See also abstract 2334

VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE

2038. Moser, Wilbur E. *The influence of certain cultural factors upon the selection of vocational preferences by high school students.* *J. educ. Res.*, 1952, 45, 523-526.—On the Kuder Preference Record the highest percentage of college attendance was found among the parents of students preferring Literary, Computational, and Social Service activities; the lowest percentage among those having Clerical, Musical, and Mechanical preferences. A similar relationship was found between number of books in the home and vocational preferences.—*M. Murphy.*

See also abstracts 1640, 2046, 2211, 2265, 2279, 2298, 2307

BEHAVIOR DEVIATIONS

2039. Blain, Daniel. *Trends in modern psychiatry.* *Canad. med. Ass. J.*, 1951, 64, 15-19.—Attention is called to the following 2 trends in psychiatry today: (1) less emphasis on psychiatry as a specialty and more on it as a basic science common to all medical problems; (2) the swing toward objectivity in psychiatry (controlled experiments, statistical studies, quantitative reports).—*F. C. Sumner.*

2040. Furtado, Diogo. *Notes on Portuguese psychiatry.* *J. clin. exper. Psychopath.*, 1952, 13, 1-8.—The author presents a short history of Portuguese psychiatry from the onset of S. João de Deus and the All-Saints Hospital of Lisbon where so-called insane patients have been treated since 1539. After chart-

ing psychiatric development in Portugal until the present day, the author stresses how the promulgation of new laws and the opening of new hospitals stimulated this development. In terms of modern therapies, the various shock therapies are emphasized, along with occupational therapy, the beginning of group psychotherapy, and particularly the lobotomy. It is due to the development of the lobotomy by Egas Moniz which has given Portugal a prominent place in psychiatric progress. Spanish & French summaries.—*G. A. Muench.*

2041. Kloos, Gerhard. (*U. Kiel, Germany.*) *Grundriss der Psychiatrie und Neurologie.* (Outline of psychiatry and neurology.) Munich: Müller and Steinicke, 1951. 495 p. DM 11.20.—The only German text which also includes the diagnostic methods and techniques used both in medical and psychological examinations. The psychologist is not only introduced to methods in clinical psychology but he is also led to master the whole field of differential diagnosis. Other advantages of the text are the clear and concise language, and the organized manner of presentation.—*P. L. Krieger.*

2042. Krynski, Stanislaw. *Síndrome geral de adaptação em psiquiatria.* (General syndrome of adaptation in psychiatry.) *Hospital, R. de J.*, 1952, 41, 595-616.—The theory of Hans Selye to the effect that there exists on the endocrinological level a general syndrome of adaptation to stress, i.e., "a call to arms" of defensive forces of the organism in the presence of harmful agents is elucidated here in some detail. The literature both corroborating the theory and covering repercussions of the theory in neuropsychiatry is reviewed. Extensive bibliography.—*F. C. Sumner.*

2043. Milne, James. *Community participation in the mental hospital.* *Ment. Hlth, Lond.*, 1952, 11, 66-69.—The work of a Hospital Auxiliary Committee in a mental hospital in Glasgow (Scotland) is described. This committee is made up of community volunteers who work in pairs, one pair to a ward, to enrich the lives of the patients. Craft programs, excursions, athletic and social activities, and weekly visits by the volunteers are included. The experiment is described as a decided success which has resulted in improved patient morale, an increasing sense of the importance of their jobs on the part of the nurses, and a gradual spread of interest in, and knowledge of the mentally ill among the citizenry.—*G. E. Copple.*

2044. Pickworth, F. A. (*Group 6 Hosp., Birmingham, Eng.*) *New outlook on mental diseases.* Baltimore: Williams & Wilkins, 1952. 296 p. \$12.00.—This book is intended to show how the brain integrates the body cells, but disputes its accepted role as the seat of the mind. The patterning of blood-flow in the cerebral tissues determines the pattern of association of somatic tissues. By reducing conflicting conclusions regarding mental processes to the common denominator of vasomotion, e.g., neurology to the conditioning of reflex pathways and psychology to pattern changes of

blood-flow throughout the cardiovascular system accompanying mental and emotional activities, conflicting conclusions regarding mental processes can be resolved. 616-item bibliography.—A. J. Sprow.

2045. Reiss, M., Hemphill, R. E., Maggs, R., Smith, S., Haigh, C. P., & Reiss, Jean M. (*Bristol Mental Hospitals, England.*) Thyroid activity in mental patients; evaluation by radioactive tracer methods. *Brit. med. J.*, 1951, No. 4716, 1181-1183.—Thyroid activity of 541 psychoneurotic and psychotic patients was studied by means of a radio-iodine tracer method. In over 50% of male anxiety neurotics, thyroid activity was subnormal; in female anxiety neurotics, thyroid function was usually hypernormal. In acute female schizophrenics, thyroid function was usually increased but was normal or subnormal in the chronic form. It is concluded that there was no psychiatric reaction characteristic of thyroid abnormality.—F. C. Sumner.

2046. Rennie, Thomas A. C. (*Cornell Univ. Med. Coll., New York, N. Y.*), & Bozeman, Mary F. *Vocational services for psychiatric clinic patients.* Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard Univ. Press, 1952. vi, 100 p., \$1.25.—A report is made of the Vocational Rehabilitation Project of the National Association for Mental Health. The study explores the extent to which clinic patients present vocational problems, the need for vocational service, and the ways in which clinics and vocational agencies can work together effectively. It was found that 80% of the patients studied in out patient clinics had vocational problems either coincident with or a result of their overall emotional problems.—H. P. David.

2047. Silverberg, William V. *Childhood experience and personal destiny; a psychoanalytic theory of neuroses.* New York: Springer Publishing Co., 1952. 270 p. \$4.50.—The author presents a psychoanalytical theory which synthesizes Freudian principles with environment-centered theories of such analysts as Sullivan. The ego is considered to have an energy of its own. In each of the major developmental stages the ego seeks appropriate satisfactions. This seeking of satisfaction involves social relations mainly within the family which elicits adaptive behavior out of which enduring personality tendencies develop.—G. Elias.

2048. Wendt, Carl Friedrich. (*U. Heidelberg, Germany.*) Versuch einer einheitlichen psychologischen Betrachtung der endogenen Psychosen (Schizophrenie und Zyklothymie) und Neurosen. (A unified approach to endogenous psychosis (schizophrenia and cyclothymia) and neurosis.) *Fschr. Neurol.*, 1951, No. 19, 367-383.—Schizothymia and cyclothymia have an organic etiology. Both illnesses have in common the form of their symptoms which are independent of mental activity or any reference to experience. This explains the multitude of disturbances which are psychologically unexplainable. Different aspects of schizothymia and cyclothymia are recorded and compared. Out of the common basic disturbance that is the dissociation of mental action from all reference to experience,

arise also the neurosis, except that here there is no somatic cause, but instead a psychologically caused falsification of experience.—P. L. Krieger.

2049. Wolf, Richard. (*Univ. Nervenkl. Frankfurt/Main, Germany.*) Das Raum- und Zeiterleben unter abnormen Bedingungen, besonders im Meskalinrausch. (Space and time-experience under abnormal conditions, especially in mescal-intoxication.) *Dtsch. med. Wschr.*, 1952, 77(6), 168-170.—Subjective experiences of time and space in melancholic, manic, schizophrenic, and mescal-intoxicated patients are reported.—F. C. Sumner.

See also abstract 2340

MENTAL DEFICIENCY

2050. Bensberg, Gerard J. (*Lincoln (Ill.) State School and Colony.*) Performance of brain-injured and familial mental defectives on the Bender Gestalt Test. *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1952, 16, 61-64.—The Bender Gestalt Test was administered to 2 groups: 161 brain-injured mental defectives and a like number of mental defectives having a familial or hereditary etiology. The familial group was more accurate in its reproductions. Correlations for accuracy and mental age ranged from .64 to .80. Reversals, parts repeated, and the use of lines instead of dots occurred more frequently in the brain-injured.—F. Costin.

2051. Dahlberg, Gunnar. (*State Inst. Human Genet., Uppsala, Sweden.*) Mental deficiency. *Acta Genet. statist. Med.*, 1951, 2(1), 15-29.—After discussion of the different classifications of mental deficiency it is stated, that children who can not follow school instruction are "feeble-minded." The Swedish figures show increase of feeble-mindedness (1860: 6.8 feeble-minded among 10,000 inhabitants, 1930: 28.60). With increasing age the feeble-minded in both sexes diminish. Their fertility is low; in a random sample from the country parishes of 4 Swedish counties only 4.6% of the 1270 feeble-minded had 139 children.—(Courtesy of *Biol. Abstr.*)

2052. Dayton, Neil A., & Dearden, Harriet M. *Social care and rehabilitation of the mentally defective child.* *Connecticut State med. J.*, 1951, 15, 823-829.—Discussed are precommitment investigations and supervision of children under consideration for admission to a State Training School, the place of parent organizations in bringing about a better understanding of the retarded child, home training and how the parents can assist in the program, community supervision of referred cases, community placement of youngsters who have completed a training course in the training schools, and the necessity of social service work in the field of mental retardation in interpreting the problems of the child to the parents and community.—(Courtesy of *Bull. Current Lit. . . . Handicap.*)

2053. Gosman, S. D. (601 Landis Ave., Vine-land, N. J.) Facial development in mongolism. *Amer. J. Orthodont.*, 1951, 37, 332-349.—There is

cranial and facial underdevelopment in the antero-posterior direction. Head length is underdeveloped to an average degree of minus 4.6 S. D. from the normal. Facial changes after the age of 18 are limited to changes in the mandible: a progressive prognathism, due to pressure habits of a large tongue. Surgery of the tongue at the age of 12 helps some cases. Orthodontic prognosis is poor.—(Courtesy of *Biol. Abstr.*)

2054. Jastak, Joseph. (*Delaware State Hosp., Farnhurst.*) Psychological tests, intelligence, and feeble-mindedness. *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1952, 8, 107-112.—"Intelligence is not a global trait but a general and pervasive part function of the personality. Feeble-mindedness can be differentiated from other personality defects by means of the altitude quotient which approximates the level of maximum personality integration but does not preclude successful adjustment to life. High intelligence by itself does not insure normal adjustment or high ability. It may eventuate in highly intelligent failure. Success and failure are functions of the whole organism. This in turn is a composite of many mutually independent traits and influences, inherent and environmental. The differential effects of these traits and influences are measurable by traditional psychometric methods."—L. B. Heathers.

2055. O'Connor, N. (*Maudsley Hosp., London.*) The prediction of psychological stability and anxiety-aggressiveness from a battery of tests administered to a group of high grade male mental defectives. *J. gen. Psychol.*, 1952, 46, 3-17.—The results indicate that the unstable high grade defectives tend to be suggestible, clumsy, less intelligent and more persistent than the stable defective. The high grade male defectives rated as anxious tend as a group to be less intelligent and more clumsy than the more aggressive defectives. It is also suggested that the more anxious defective may tend to be more unstable and more suggestible than the aggressive.—M. J. Stanford.

2056. Oldfelt, Vera. Experimental glutamic acid treatment in mentally retarded children. *J. Pediatr.*, 1952, 40, 316-323.—In a test conducted at Storängen Children's Home, Soderkoping, Sweden, glutamic acid was administered to a series of 16 children between the ages of 7 and 15, with intelligence quotients ranging from 42 to 77, for the purpose of measuring its effect on the intelligence quotient. A control group of 15 children of corresponding ages and intelligence was treated concurrently with a granulated substitute. Conclusions were that the treatment had no demonstrable effect.—(Courtesy of *Bull. Current Lit. . . . Handicap.*)

2057. Riggs, Margaret M., & Rain, Margaret E. (*Training School, Vineland, N. J.*) A classification system for the mentally retarded. Part I: Description. *Training Sch. Bull.*, 1952, 49, 75-84.—Classification is based upon amount of information in the record, giving 6 major categories: familial, involving a parent or sib dull or retarded in school; organic, with 24 items giving direct evidence and 18 slight

suspicion; unexplained, involving absence of evidence for either organicity or familial cause; mixed, with evidence for both; mongoloid; and not classifiable.—W. L. Wilkins.

2058. Zabarenko, Ralph N., & Chambers, Guinevere S. (*U. Pittsburgh, Sch. Med., Pittsburgh, Pa.*) An evaluation of glutamic acid in mental deficiency. *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1952, 108, 881-887.—Glutamic acid was given to 58 mental defectives. The drug was not found to produce any significant gain in mental test performance or in behavior. Environmental stimulation seemed to enhance mental functioning.—F. W. Snyder.

See also abstract 2215

BEHAVIOR PROBLEMS

2059. Boehm, Felix. Angst und Schuldgefühl im Leben des Einzelnen und der Gemeinschaft. (Anxiety and guilt feelings in the life of the individual and the community.) *Psyche, Heidel.*, 1951, 5, 451-462.—People who are free from anxiety grow up in an environment which gives them a feeling of security. This feeling must be established early in life. During the period between the 3rd and the 6th year feelings of guilt develop. Taboos, suppression of drives add to those feelings. Psychoanalytical therapy consists of helping to overcome neurotic anxiety by bringing into the open feelings of guilt.—E. Barschak.

2060. B'rakhyahu, M. Haazivut. (Neglect.) Jerusalem: Higena ruhanit, 1951, 32 p.—A general treatment of the problem, illustrated by case studies taken from Israel. "The neglect may appear in bodily, educational or mental form. Sometimes these forms or some of them are mingled, and each one of them contributes to the neglect." Only group-psychotherapy in special institutions may serve as a way out.—H. Ormian.

2061. Cornelis, E. W. Over het belachelijkheidsgevoel. (About the feeling of ridiculousness.) *Ned. Tijdschr. Psychol.* 1952, 7, 150-159.—To feel ridiculous, laughable, is a problem that does not belong in the first place to the comical; other facets play the leading part, such as being the victim of what others think comic. The components of the feeling of ridiculousness are given: narcissistic injuries, shame, condemnation, passiveness, in which feelings of isolation appear. An effort is made to border the normal and the pathological: the neurotic makes inside himself the catastrophe of the feeling of ridiculousness; his Ego is kept between Es-wishes and Ego-Ideal condemnation and is unable to liberate himself from this impasse.—M. Dresden.

2062. Cory, Donald Webster. The homosexual in America: a subjective approach. New York: Greenberg, 1951. xvii, 326 p. \$4.00.—In his introduction, Albert Ellis says this volume "is by far the best non-fictional picture of the American homosexual and his problems that has yet been published." The author confines the scope of his work to the male homosexual, further explaining in the preface that

his language utilizes terms common to the homosexual. The 24 chapters of the book are concerned with the relationships of homosexuality in respect to sociology, psychology, patterning, culture, personal adjustments, and outlook. Four appendices relating to government documents about homosexuality, state laws, and two bibliographies are followed by an index.—C. R. Adams.

2063. de Pichon Rivi re Arminda A. *Algunos mecanismos en la enuresis.* (Some mechanisms in enuresis.) *Rev. Psicoanal., B. Aires*, 1951, 8, 211-221.—Enuresis represents "an attempt to escape a masochistic situation and to expel outwards the destructive tendencies by way of considering urine to be a corrosive liquid and the penis a dangerous weapon. It is also an intent to expel something bad which is inside." Fantasies associated with enuresis concern drowning, destruction, flooding with urine, return to the womb, change of sex, avoidance of growth, and expulsion of a foetus. "There is always a fear of genital injury resulting from masturbation in such cases." English, French & German summaries.—G. B. Strother.

2064. DeShon, H. Jackson; Rinkel, Max, & Solomon, Harry C. Mental changes experimentally produced by L.S.D. (*d-lysergic acid diethylamide tartrate*.) *Psychiat. Quart.*, 1952, 26, 33-53.—L.S.D. (Lyserg Saure Diethylamide) produced mental changes in 15 normal adults. There were alterations in thinking, speech, emotion, mood and affect, sensory and time perception, and neurological signs. The L.S.D. reaction showed aspects of a toxic picture and simulation of schizophrenic reactions. Schizoaffective and manic-like states were also encountered. Cathartic ventilation was seen in only one patient. Clinical effects of LSD imply involvement of higher and perhaps lower levels of the central nervous system.—D. Prager.

2065. Dumpson, James R., et al. Gang and narcotic problems of teen-age youth. *Amer. J. Psychother.*, 1952, 6, 312-346.—A symposium dealing with the bio-social-psychological aspects of gang behavior and drug usage. It is emphasized that the gang boy and the teen-age narcotic user and addict are manifesting varying degrees of emotional disturbance and social maladjustment. Neither represents a typical personality type. The aim of therapy for both is the rediscovery of inner security.—L. N. Solomon.

2066. Goldstein, J., Lukoff, K. F., & Strauss, H., (Brooklyn Coll., Brooklyn, N. Y.) A case history of a concentration camp survivor. *Amer. OSE Rev.*, 1951, 8, 11-28.—The pre-camp, camp, and post-concentration camp experiences of a Hungarian youth whose mother was exterminated and whose brother died are described.—G. K. Morlan.

2067. Grand, Henry G. Conscious secretiveness as a masochistic defense. *Amer. J. Psychother.*, 1952, 6, 261-273.—"Clinical experience indicates that masochistic individuals very often—perhaps characteristically—maintain a secretive and wary attitude toward everyone, tenaciously and con-

sciously, as if their very life depended upon it. This attitude is related to a feeling of responsibility for some frightening childhood situation experienced actually or in fantasy, with consequent dread of equally frightening punishment. In therapy, recognition of this secretiveness, and its exposure and discussion, is an essential part of the therapist's job."—L. N. Solomon.

2068. Hammer, Emanuel F., & Hammer, Lila K. Releasing anxiety reactions in children. *Understanding the Child*, 1952, 21, 73-74.—Three suggestions to the classroom teacher are offered for handling acute anxiety states in children that might result from a bombing attack. (1) Something warm to drink is suggested to provide a sense of oral security. (2) The teacher's fears should be under control so that she does not become aggressive towards the child. (3) Provide the child with an opportunity for emotional release as soon after the traumatic episode as possible.—W. Coleman.

2069. Hartmann, Heinz, Kris, Ernst, & Loewenstein, Rudolf M. Notas sobre la teor a de la agres i n. (Notes on the theory of aggression.) *Rev. Psicoanal., B. Aires*, 1951, 8, 402-429.—Spanish translation by Carlos Iraldi of an article appearing in Freud, A., et al., *The psychoanalytic study of the child*. (see 24: 1536.)—G. B. Strother.

2070. Ipsen, Johannes; Moore, Merrill (Harvard U., Cambridge, Mass.), & Alexander, Leo. Prevalence of alcoholism in the population and among suicides and accidents from poisoning, Massachusetts 1938-1948. *Quart. J. stud. Alcohol.*, 1952, 13, 204-214.—In deaths from poisoning there is a high frequency of alcoholism, with frequencies among suicides being lower than among accidental deaths. Other causes of deaths seem to contain about 2 to 3% of alcoholics. After correction for age and sex differentials, it is concluded that the alcoholism incidence is 1.2 per 100.—W. L. Wilkins.

2071. Jaeger, Jacob O. S. Teen-age drug addiction: some thoughts regarding therapy and prophylaxis. *Amer. J. Psychother.*, 1952, 6, 293-297.—"1) A case of heroin addiction in a teen-ager is presented and evaluated psychodynamically. 2) The problem of heroin addiction in teen-agers as a general phenomenon is reviewed and evaluated. 3) The therapeutic problem is discussed from a multi-dimensional approach. Barbiturate medication is adequate for withdrawal symptoms. Treatment of the predisposing factors in the individual and the responsibility of the law agencies to make the drug unavailable are crucial to the proper solution of the problem. 4) Teen-age addiction is not the biochemical problem of the older, fixed addiction, but a flexible and reversible process, permitting more optimistic prognosis."—L. N. Solomon.

2072. Kihn, B.  ber die menschliche Reife. I, II, III. (About human maturity.) In Speer, E., (see 27: 2025) *Lindauer Psychotherapiewoche*, 34-65.—Viewpoints on characteristics of emotional growth are discussed. Retardations are of general structural character, partial defects, in drives, maladjustment

in occupations, etc., and continuations of childish habits. Typical situations caused by such disturbances can be seen by the psychiatrist in marriage difficulties, fears of death by old people. Literature, movies, advertisements, proverbial sayings, are contributing factors. For diagnosis, dreams and simple questions about daily life are revealing. As to therapy, some cases are untreatable; in some cases the patient has to be pushed forward, especially at the start, in spite of psychoanalytic principles.—E. Katz.

2073. Labbé, Paul L. A. (47, Rue Polagère, Bruxelles III, Belgium.) *L'anorexie mentale; données récentes sur sa pathogénie.* (Anorexia nervosa; recent data on its pathogenesis.) *Acta neurol. psychiat. Belg.*, 1952, 52, 164-176.—The literature of the past 10 years on the pathogenesis of anorexia nervosa is reviewed. The psychosomatic aspect of this disease is seen stressed at both the biological and psychological levels. 61-item bibliography. English summary.—F. C. Sumner.

2074. Langer, Marie. Una sesión psicoanalítica. (A psychoanalytic session.) *Rev. Psicoanal.*, B. Aires, 1951, 8, 203-210.—The patient, Laura, submitted to analysis because of frigidity. Depth analysis made it possible to understand the patient's Oedipal conflict and consequent neurosis. English, French, & German summaries.—G. B. Strother.

2075. McCullough, William E. A two-year survey of alcoholic patients in a California State Hospital. *Quart. J. Stud. Alcohol*, 1952, 13, 240-253.—Sex, education, marital status, occupation, number of years of social drinking, type of beverage used, drinking pattern, police history, hospital history, reasons given for drinking, and contacts with Alcoholics Anonymous are reported for 608 male and 174 female patients at Camarillo.—W. L. Wilkins.

2076. Mahl, George F. Relationship between acute and chronic fear and the gastric acidity and blood sugar levels in *Macaca mulatta* monkeys. *Psychosom. Med.*, 1952, 14, 183-210.—The nature of HCl secretion in acute and chronic fear was systematically studied. HCl was found not to increase during acute fear but to increase during chronic fear. Upon repeated pain-fear stimulation there is a general reduction in blood sugar. The relation between the experimental results, an anxiety hypothesis, and an oral-dependency hypothesis is discussed in detail.—J. W. Bowles, Jr.

2077. Mátéfi, László. (U. Basel, Switzerland.) *Mezcalin-und Lysergsäurediäthylamid-Rausch. Selbstversuche mit besonderer Berücksichtigung eines Zeichentests.* (Mescaline and lysergic acid diethylamide intoxication. Personal experiences with special consideration of a drawing test.) *Conf. Neurol.*, 1952, 12, 146-177.—The author submitted to the administration of LSD-25 and, 2 weeks later to mescaline. Protocols were taken continuously during a 10-hour period by an observer and supplemented later by the subject's retrospective account. At various times during the experiments the subject produced profile drawings of the observer. While the physiological effect of both drugs is similar—

essentially a sympathetic over-reaction—they differ in their psychological effects. According to the author, LSD-25 produced a hebephrenic-type response, mescaline a catatonia-like state. These differences were also exemplified in the drawings, of which 23 are reproduced. French and English summaries. 8 references.—M. L. Simmel.

2078. Maxwell, Milton A. (State Coll. Washington, Pullman.) *Drinking behavior in the state of Washington.* *Quart. J. Stud. Alcohol*, 1952, 13, 219-239.—Drinking attitudes and behavior, knowledge about alcohol and about alcoholism and its treatment are surveyed by polling technique.—W. L. Wilkins.

2079. Merzbach, A. H. *Hipomania et sel y'ladim.* (Hypomania in childhood.) *M'gamot*, 1950/51, 2, 300-313.—This mania in childhood in subtropical climate is examined, and its rather constitutional base (temperament) is stressed. Hypomania tends to increase in the transition months of the year—spring and end of summer. Its typology in adulthood is parallel to that of the childhood. Its symptoms are: sanguine temperament, higher I.Q., phantasy, joyfulness, cheerfulness, irritability, aggression, speed speech, great motivity, lack of patience and disturbances in attention. The hypomania explains the development of the character before the adolescence years. An analysis of the hypomanic personality and of its environment is given. The suggested therapeutic way is: appeal to the child's ego and to his environment and, group therapy.—H. Ormian.

2080. Paley, Aaron. (Winter V.A. Hosp., Topeka, Kans.) *Hypnotherapy in the treatment of alcoholism.* *Bull. Menninger Clin.*, 1952, 16, 14-19.—Hypnosis may, in some cases of alcoholism, facilitate the "psychic surrender" of the patient, in which character defenses are somewhat relaxed and the patient becomes approachable. Results of group hypnotherapy with 5 alcoholics are reported.—W. A. Varvel.

2081. Peerbolte, M. Lietaert. Some problems connected with Fodor's birth-trauma therapy. *Psychiat. Quart.*, 1952, 26, 294-306.—The question is raised of the prenatal double (the placenta), the loss of which causes a postnatal tendency to search for the beloved. Whether this double is male or female, mental or sexual, is related to sex differences. Primary narcissism and the essence of the libido are studied via conception dreams caused by the regression resulting from prenatal traumata.—D. Prager.

2082. Plügge, Herbert. *Über suizidale Kranke.* (Suicide.) *Psyche, Heidel.*, 1951, 5, 433-450.—50 patients who had attempted suicide were carefully observed, and their biographical data analysed. 50% of all those patients were under 30 years of age, 80% under 45 years of age. Most attempts at suicide were tried between 16 and 25 years of age. Few incurably ill people were among the patients. Only 5% were Catholics. "Ennui" (boredom and monotony), addictions, and perversions constitute the motives

for suicide. Case histories illustrate the findings.—*E. Barschak.*

2083. Porat, M. *Al mikre shel hitlahl'hut.* (On a case of dirtiness.) *Higena ruhanit*, 1950/51, 8, 151.—A case of neurotic self-dirtying is described. The father of a 6 year old child is avaricious. The self-dirtying is ambivalent—it expresses scorn towards the father and it signifies a gift (excrement = gold) intended for the mother. After treatment, first of all by giving explanation to the parents, the situation was improved.—*H. Ormian.*

2084. Roberts, Bertram H., Greenblatt, Milton, & Solomon, Harry C. (Boston Psychopathic Hosp., Boston, Mass.) *Movements of the vocal apparatus during auditory hallucinations.* *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1952, 108, 912-914.—A study of muscle potential of the vocal apparatus during auditory hallucinations. The subjects consisted of 13 individuals; 6 experienced auditory hallucinations during the test, 4 had hallucinations the preceding week, and 3 were non-psychotic control subjects.—*F. W. Snyder.*

2085. Savage, Charles. (Naval Med. Research Inst., Bethesda, Md.) *Lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD-25): a clinical-psychological study.* *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1952, 108, 896-900.—Of 15 patients with depressive reactions, 3 recovered and 4 improved after one month's treatment with daily doses of LSD. 4 patients showed no improvement. In 4 cases, treatment was discontinued. Improvement obtained during the course of LSD therapy was not greater than that obtained without its use in comparable cases. However, LSD affords therapeutically valuable insights into unconscious processes by the medium of the hallucinations it produces.—*F. W. Snyder.*

2086. Schmaltz, Gustav. *Ein Fall von akuter Störung Weiblicher Liebesfähigkeit und dessen Heilung.* (A case of acute disturbance of female love activity and its treatment.) *Psyche, Heidel.*, 1951, 5, 391-398.—In a case of a married woman who turned away from her husband in disgust psychotherapeutic treatment helped to obtain a normal relationship with the husband. Jungian dream analysis was used.—*E. Barschak.*

2087. Schneck, Jerome M. *Sleep paralysis.* *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1952, 108, 921-923.—A report of 2 cases of sleep paralysis without associated narcolepsy and cataplexy. The probable role of latent homosexual conflict is discussed.—*F. W. Snyder.*

2088. Schwarz, Hedwig. (Institute of Psychoanalysis, London.) *A case of character disorder.* *Bull. Menninger Clin.*, 1952, 16, 20-30.—The analytic treatment of a homosexual man is reported with particular reference to the strong narcissistic defense and to the fact that, as a means of relieving tension, all conflicts were acted out in the outside world.—*W. A. Varvel.*

2089. Straus, Robert. (Yale U., New Haven, Conn.) *Community surveys: their aims and techniques with special reference to problems of alcoholism.* *Quart. J. Stud. Alcohol*, 1952, 13, 254-270.—

Surveys of Waterbury, Conn., and Jackson, Miss. are described to illustrate the range of important information resulting from such activities.—*W. L. Wilkins.*

2090. Thompson, Hugh S. *An experience of a nonalcoholic in Alcoholics Anonymous leadership.* *Quart. J. Stud. Alcohol*, 1952, 13, 271-295.—On the basis of experience it is suggested that the recovered alcoholic may not be the best sponsor of A.A. prospects, because such sponsorship demands certain personality characteristics, not just a past history of excessive drinking. Editorial comment on the experience is made by Milton A. Maxwell.—*W. L. Wilkins.*

2091. Wikler, Abraham. *A psychodynamic study of a patient during experimental self-regulated re-addiction to morphine.* *Psychiat. Quart.*, 1952, 26, 270-293.—Primary needs (hunger, fear of pain, erotic urges) are gratified by morphine injections. After tolerance, "physical" dependence on morphine-like drugs becomes a primary need. Morphine usage may express hostility in our culture but guilt feelings may also develop. Withdrawal symptoms may expiate these guilt feelings. The personality pattern of the addict usually undergoes only quantitative changes although strong physical dependence may promote regression. Morphine is chosen when intense anxiety results from inadequate satisfaction of primary needs through normal or neurotic mechanisms.—*D. Prager.*

2092. Wolff, Botho. *Das paradoxe Elternbild als Ursache der Charakterverbiegung.* (Paradoxical parental image as the cause of character distortion.) *Psychol. Rdsch.*, 1951, 2, 94-98.—The paradoxical parental image in the form of a permissive father and an all too stern mother represents an unbiological situation. The child experiences through the father-image no guiding and supportive inner strength, and through the mother no protective safeguarding warmth. Supporting guidance and protection are both present and necessary, but because it is offered by the wrong parent the effect becomes twisted.—*P. L. Krieger.*

See also abstracts 1633, 1955, 1998, 2014, 2223, 2267, 2299, 2303, 2317, 2341, 2345

SPEECH DISORDERS

2093. Alajouanine, Th., Sabouraud, O., & Ribaucourt, Blanche de. *Le jargon des aphasiques. Desintegration anosognosique des valeurs semantiques du langage. 1. Analyse des aspects principaux.* (The jargon of the aphasics. Anosognosic disintegration of the semantic values of language. I. Analyses of major aspects.) *J. psychol. norm. path.*, 1952, 45, 158-180.—The term "jargonaphasy" is applied to language difficulties which destroy the semantic value of language. The patient is not aware of his difficulty. This phenomenon "attracts attention on the nature of the partly automatic control which we exercise on our language." Such phenomenon is also present in other forms of aphasia. "Real jargon

can be considered as a means of entering aphasia."—*G. Besnard.*

2094. **Backus, Ollie.** (*U. Alabama, Tuscaloosa.*) **The use of a group structure in speech therapy.** *J. Speech Hearing Disorders*, 1952, 17, 116-122.—Language and disordered language as behavior can be best varied in a group situation since each client must do his own changing. The group provides an atmosphere in which a client can feel acceptance, facilitates observation of the client, and provides better availability of tools with which a client can move ahead. Critical changes in behavior are viewed as those occurring at dynamic levels.—*M. F. Palmer.*

2095. **Conrad, K.** (*U. Homburg/Saar.*) **Aphasia, Agnosie, Apraxie.** (Aphasia, agnosia, apraxia.) *Fschr. Neur.*, 1951, No. 19, 291-325.—On the one hand the author provides insight into recent Anglo-American publications for the German reader, on the other hand he points up the views of German researches which are elucidated to the foreign reader. Particular attention is drawn to the revision pertaining to the study of the central nervous system. He dwells in particular on Bay's (Heidelberg) work, who denies the existence of independent agnosia and aphasia. Aphasia does not mean the loss of "engrams" but a protopathic dissolution in form of the speech transmission channel, whereby it is in particular the differential and integral Gestalt function of the epicritical performance. That this disintegration is due to an injury localized in a particular area of the brain, does not prove that speech originates in this region.—*P. L. Krieger.*

2096. **Madison, Le Roi, & Norman, Ralph D.** (*U. New Mexico, Albuquerque.*) **A comparison of the performance of stutterers and non-stutterers on the Rosenzweig Picture-Frustration Test.** *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1952, 8, 179-183.—Rosenzweig's P-F test was given to 25 past or present stutterers, varying in age from 14 to 50. In comparison with Rosenzweig's normative group the stutterers' scores were significantly higher on the Intropunitive and Need-Persistent measures, significantly lower on the Extrapunitive and Obstacle-Dominance measures. These results support analytic hypotheses regarding stutterers.—*L. B. Heathers.*

2097. **Moncur, John P.** (*U. California, Los Angeles.*) **Parental domination in stuttering.** *J. Speech Hearing Disorders*, 1952, 17, 155-165.—42 male and 6 female stutterers ranging in age from 62 to 98 months were compared with normals' ranging in age from 65 to 95 months. On items relating to domination as revealed by disciplinary action; holding the child to excessively high standards; over-supervision and over-protection of the child, undue parental criticism, significant differences were found in the direction of over-domination by the mothers of stuttering children. The author feels that the syndrome of environmental factors which seem to precipitate or aggravate stuttering are variable but are primarily over-domination.—*M. F. Palmer.*

2098. **Swartout, Jack M., & Benson, William F.** **When "stuttering" is normal.** *Today's Health*, 1952, 30(4), 38-40.—Explains how parents, in their concern over the possibility of a child's becoming a stutterer, aggravate speech habits of repetition. Non-fluency in children learning to talk is not an abnormality; the relationship between stuttering and repetition was investigated by Dr. Wendell Johnson and a number of co-workers. Their conclusions are presented here.—(Courtesy of *Bull. Current Lit. . . . Handicap.*)

2099. **Wischner, George J.** (*U. Illinois, Urbana.*) **An experimental approach to expectancy and anxiety in stuttering behavior.** *J. Speech Hearing Disorders*, 1952, 17, 139-152.—Previous to stuttering there is an expectancy or anticipation phenomenon which is marked by physiological changes and general and specific anxiety in relationship to stuttering. The author describes several studies concerned with certain functional properties of anxiety in their relationship to other kinds of fear and anxiety. Stuttering-behavior provides an excellent opportunity for the study of anxiety.—*M. F. Palmer.*

CRIME & DELINQUENCY

2100. **Axelrad, Sidney.** (*Queens Coll., Charlotte, N. C.*) **Negro and white male institutionalized delinquents.** *Amer. J. Sociol.*, 1952, 57, 569-574.—300 Negro and white delinquents in the same institution were compared to determine whether the courts were committing Negro and white children on the same basis and whether the two groups differed in family constellations. The study discloses that Negro children are committed younger, for less serious offenses, with fewer previous court appearances, and with less prior institutionalization. Negro children came from more unstable homes and from homes with a different kind of family pathology from that of the white delinquents.—*D. L. Glick.*

2101. **Barbash, James T.** (*Eastern State Penitentiary, Philadelphia, Pa.*) **Compensation and the crime of pidgeon dropping.** *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1952, 8, 92-94.—25 convicted Flim Flam Artists were studied. The group had below average intelligence, limited education, were of a minority group who came to the city from low socio-economic rural areas. They were proud of their ability to "live by their wits." It is hypothesized that this type of confidence game may be selected as a form of compensation for feelings of inferiority.—*L. B. Heathers.*

2102. **Buneev, A. N., Khaletskii, A. M., Lunts, D. R. (Eds.)** *Sudebnaiâ psikhiatriâ.* (Forensic psychiatry.) Moskva: Gosizdat, 1951. 331 p. Rb. 7.—This is a textbook for law schools, the first part of which deals with the problems of responsibility feelings and organizational forms of the Soviet forensic-psychiatric evidence, the second part with the general aspects of the mental diseases, and third part with the special psychiatry. Appendix contains excerpts from the Criminal Code of the USSR and two bills concerning the forensic-psychiatric evi-

dence and the compulsory cure of mentally ill offenders.—*M. Choynowski.*

2103. Clark, Jerry H. (*U. S. Army Hosp., Fort Ord., Calif.*) The relationship between MMPI scores and psychiatric classification of Army general prisoners. *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1952, 8, 86-89.—MMPI data on 136 soldiers committed to disciplinary barracks were compared with Schmidt's data on "normal" soldiers. The profiles of the prisoner group were also compared among themselves when the group was divided as showing (1) no psychiatric disorder, (2) emotional instability, or (3) an anti-social personality. The profiles of these 3 groups were quite similar in form though they differed in degree of score elevation. All 3 groups differed significantly from normals, especially on the Pd, Ma, and D scales.—*L. B. Heathers.*

2104. Cohen, Frank J. Children in trouble; an experiment in institutional child care. New York: Norton, 1952. xiv, 251 p. \$3.50.—The director of Youth House, the New York City Detention Home for delinquent boys, reports on a nonpunitive, non-rewarding, permissive method of treating youngsters who had broken the law, truanted from school, or disrupted family and community life. Part 1, a program for institutional child care, gives a detailed discussion of the nonpunitive handling of youngsters in an institutional situation with emphasis on the approach of the adult. Part 2, presents 6 case studies exemplifying the work of Youth House.—*B. Lowenfeld.*

2105. Hirschmann, J. (*U. Tübingen, Germany.*) *Neurose und Verbrechen.* (Neurosis and crime.) In *Speer E., Lindauer Psychotherapiewoche*, (see 27: 2025) 9-11.—Certain crimes, like the discussed murder of the love object, and sex crimes, represent the culmination of a long neurotic development. Experience has shown that those criminals have certain personalities in which similar dynamics repeat themselves. Components are a schizoid psychopath and disturbances of sexual development.—*E. Katz.*

2106. Néron, Guy. *L'enfant vagabond.* (The vagrant child). Paris: Presses Universitaires de France, 1952. 116 p. 320 fr.—Vagrancy can be a chronic fugue. According to various authorities, it is caused by affective tendencies that govern the reactions of an individual in his struggle with the environment. The author discusses the relationship between fugues and schizophrenia, epilepsy, hysteria, epidemic encephalitis, mental retardation, emotion, imagination, instability, paranoid tendencies, perversions, the influence of the environment, social confusion, and the law. A chapter on reeducation and prevention suggests providing an acceptable social life, as well as family, educational and institutional preventive and remedial measures.—*G. E. Bird.*

2107. Stokes, A. B. Medical and legal concepts of criminal responsibility: the social process of cooperation between psychiatry and the law. *Amer.*

J. Psychiat., 1952, 108, 915-917.—A paper on the differences between the medical and legal position regarding criminals. Stress is placed on the possibility of close cooperation if the psychiatrist works partially within a social framework and the judge utilizes discretionary powers. 3 illustrative cases are offered.—*F. W. Snyder.*

2108. Vernet, J. *L'orientation des détenus adultes: rapport du Centre National d'Orientation de Fresnes.* (Guidance of adult prisoners. Report from the Centre National d'Orientation of Fresnes.) *Rev. Psychol. appl.*, 1952, 2, 1-18.—A report, with preliminary statistics, on the creation of a professional guidance center in the French penal system.—*G. Besnard.*

2109. Wattenberg, William W., & Balistreri, James. (*Wayne U., Detroit, Mich.*) Automobile theft: a "favored-group" delinquency. *Amer. J. Sociol.*, 1952, 57, 575-579.—In contrast to other boys charged by Detroit police with misconduct, juveniles involved in automobile theft came in relatively higher proportion from good neighborhoods and favored ethnic groups. They had good peer-group relationships but otherwise were similar to a cross-section of other juvenile offenders. It is suggested that what they shared with boys of lower socio-economic status might be a personality structure which responded to the values of their primary group but not to those of larger adult-dominated social entities.—*D. L. Glick.*

See also abstracts 1957, 2312, 2335, 2346

PSYCHOSES

2110. Altschule, Mark D., Parkhurst, Barbara H., & Siegel, Elaine P. (*McLean Hosp., Waverley, Mass.*) Effect of phlorhizin on excretion of inorganic phosphate in psychotic patients. *A. M. A. Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1952, 67, 754-757.—16 experiments performed on 9 psychotic patients and involving the intramuscular injections at stated intervals of phlorhizin indicate that the drug's effect is to decrease urinary output of phosphate. This finding cannot be entirely accounted for on the grounds of reabsorption by renal tubules as assumed by previous investigators.—*L. A. Pennington.*

2111. Bleuler, M. (*U. Zurich, Switzerland.*) *Forschungen und Begriffswandlungen in der Schizophrenielehre: 1941-1950.* (Researches and conceptual changes in the field of schizophrenia: 1941-1950). *Fschr. Neur.*, 1951, No. 19, 385-452.—Today schizophrenia is no longer viewed as purely hereditary or as an organic illness of the brain. Nor can schizophrenia be solely explained in terms of a specific somatic condition. The symptom picture is too manifold for this to be possible. No bodily therapy has proven to be specific. The emphasis of research has shifted from the somatic to the psychotherapeutic, and here a further shift has taken place, namely from the classically psycho-functional analytic psychopathology to the psycho-analytic

interpretive psychotherapy. The emphasis has been placed upon an evaluation-free penetration into the mental world of the patient. Through this approach one endeavours to speak to the patient in his language.—P. L. Krieger.

2112. Bockoven, J. Sanbourne, Greenblatt, Milton, & Solomon, Harry C. (*Harvard Medical Sch., Boston, Mass.*) Treatment results in the major psychoses; report of the Boston Psychopathic Hospital. *New Engl. J. Med.*, 1951, 244, 357-361.—Of the 228 mental patients committed in 1949 to the Boston Psychopathic Hospital and suffering from abnormalities of thought and behavior so frequent as to require commitment for an indefinite period, 81% returned to their homes after varying periods of hospital treatment. Over half of the patients were discharged within 60 days while 90% were discharged home within 6 months after admission. 71% of the discharged patients remained out of the hospital for one year; 13% returned to hospital within the year. The majority of the patients suffering from acute functional psychoses are able to return home following treatment and to remain home for 2 years.—F. C. Sumner.

2113. Buscaino, V. M. (*U. Naples, Italy.*) L'iperpiretoterapia della schizofrenia. (Hyperpyretotherapy of schizophrenia.) *J. brasil. Psiquiat.*, 1951, 1, 154-161.—Believing that schizophrenia is an expression of intoxication states stemming from hepatic insufficiency in the reticulo-endothelial system and in the suprarenals of schizophrenics, the author has resorted to hyperpyretotherapy in schizophrenics in order to mobilize the organism's defenses, applying at the same time supportive medicines for the liver and the reticulo-endothelial system. The results of this mode of therapy are reported as immediately and permanently favorable.—F. C. Sumner.

2114. Chodorkoff, Bernard (*U. Wisconsin, Madison.*), & Mussen, Paul. Qualitative aspects of the vocabulary responses of normals and schizophrenics. *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1952, 16, 43-48.—A group of 40 schizophrenics gave "inferior" responses to vocabulary items as compared with an equated normal group, which chose significantly more "superior" definitions. As mental deterioration increased, there was an increased tendency on the part of the schizophrenics to choose "inferior" definitions. The authors conclude that vocabulary in abnormal or deteriorated patients may appear to be unchanged if only a quantitative vocabulary test score is used. When the "quality" of the vocabulary responses are considered (as in the present study), which includes the conceptual level of the responses, the vocabulary of the abnormal or deteriorated person shows a qualitative difference from that of the normal.—F. Costin.

2115. Douglas, Donald B., Jr. The management of borderline schizophrenia. *Amer. J. Psychother.*, 1952, 6, 245-255.—Characteristics of the borderline schizophrenic which require special attention include: powerful dependency, ubiquitous tension and

ambivalence, and affectual dyscontrol. "Speaking more specifically, the chief problems are: 1) the management of transference with its ambivalent and negativistic forms; 2) ego support and proper response to the patient's dependency need; 3) combating the autism; and 4) correct management of the more specialized problems . . ."—L. N. Solomon.

2116. Elsässer, G. Körperbauuntersuchungen bei endogenen Geisteskranken, sonstigen Anstaltsinsassen und Durchschnittspersonen. (Examinations of body build in patients with endogenous mental disease, other inmates of the same asylum, and average persons.) *Z. KonstLehre*, 1952, 30, 307-358.—414 male and 699 female psychotics, including schizophrenics, manic-depressives, atypical endogenous psychotics, epileptics, and feeble-minded were studied from the point of view of a modified Kretschmer typology. Comparison was made with 200 male and 200 female nonpsychotics. No consistent differences were evident between schizophrenics and normals. Pyknics were 2 to 3 times as frequent among manic-depressives, as among normals. Other groups showed some typological variations.—(Rewritten from *Biol. Abstr.*).

2117. Fisher, Miller. (*McGill U., Montreal, Canada.*) Senile dementia—a new explanation of its causation. *Canad. med. Ass. J.*, 1951, 65, 1-7.—Cases of senile dementia in which evidence is present of serious carotid disease have suggested that some cases of senile and perhaps of presenile dementia are determined by a chronic cerebral ischaemia due to occlusion of one or both carotid channels. There is some evidence that occlusion of the left internal carotid artery which is the main supply of the dominant hemisphere is especially related to the development of dementia.—F. C. Sumner.

2118. Gregory, Ian. (*Hollywood Sanitarium, New West Minstery, B. C.*) Nicotinic acid therapy in psychoses of senility. *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1952, 108, 888-895.—Of a total of 54 patients with psychoses of senility, 12 showed significant improvement when given nicotinic acid. Factors influencing the prognosis of such patients are considered.—F. W. Snyder.

2119. Ismael de Oliveira, Walderedo. El simbolismo de la torre de Babel: la confusión de lenguas y la disociación esquizofrénica. (The symbolism of the tower of Babel: the confusion of tongues and schizophrenic dissociation.) *Rev. Psicoanal., B. Aires*, 1951, 8, 359-391.—"The author draws a comparison between what is observed in the domain of mythology (struggle against god, confusion of tongues and the dispersion of mankind) and what takes place in the psychology of the individual: struggle against the father, fear of the phallic castration, with revivification of archaic anxiety and mechanisms (weakening and dissociation of the Ego, regression with the onset of schizophrenic symptoms)." English, French & German summaries.—G. B. Strother.

2120. Kline, Nathan S. (*Worcester (Mass.) State Hosp.*), & Oppenheim, A. N. Constitutional factors

in the prognosis of schizophrenia: further observations. *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1952, 108, 909-911.—A sample of 455 schizophrenic males were originally photographed and rated as to Sheldon's somatypes. The present study is a cross-sectional follow-up after 2 years. Three relationships were analyzed: (1) diagnosis vs. prognosis, (2) somatype vs. diagnosis and (3) somatype vs. prognosis.—F. W. Snyder.

2121. Klotz, M., Ritchie, W. P., & Schiele, B. C. Prefrontal leukotomy: a clinical survey of 100 cases given an active retraining program in a mental hospital. *Psychiat. Quart.*, 1952, 26, 54-72.—89 were schizophrenic. 81 improved. 24 could leave the hospital. 7 were returned to prepsychotic status. 17 developed grand mal seizures but only 3 had persistent attacks. There was greater improvement in younger patients with shorter illness and shorter hospitalization. Proper orientation of relatives was important in aiding patients' extramural adjustments.—D. Prager.

2122. Kretschmer, Ernst. Psychologie und Psychotherapie der Paranoiker. (Psychology and psychotherapy of paranoics.) In Speer, E., Lindauer Psychotherapiewoche, (see 27: 2025), 122-125.—What Freud called paranoia is now recognized as paranoid schizophrenia; paraphrenia, with especially limited therapeutic chances. Great chances begin in the marginal psychoses, and especially in cases of paranoid reactions. The principle question, as in any neurosis, concerns the dynamic relationship between the endogenous and reactive components of the whole process. There is no "paranoia," but "paranoics." Environmental influences show in specific professions. The sexual constitution must always be considered as an important factor. Chances for therapy are best in the cases of sensitive paranoics. Querulous people, paranoid prophets, and similar groups have to be understood sociologically.—E. Katz.

2123. Langfeldt, G. (U. Oslo, Norway.) Subdivision clinique du groupe schizophrénie. (Clinical subdivision of the schizophrenia group.) *J. brasil. Psiquiat.*, 1951, 1(10), 141-153.—The author proposes a division of schizophrenia into two principal groups: (1) typical, indisputable schizophrenia; (2) schizophreniform psychoses, the principle of division being the prognosis. The latter group has a much more favorable course.—F. C. Sumner.

2124. Lindsay, J. H. (Selkirk Mental Hospital, Selkirk, Manitoba.) Bilateral prefrontal leucotomy in mental illness. *Canad. med. Ass. J.*, 1951, 65, 229-233.—A report is made on the outcome of the first 80 patients to receive prefrontal leucotomy at the Selkirk Mental Hospital. 63.8% of these patients have been at home for an average of 9 months, after having been ill for 6 years and hospitalized for 3.5 years. Those patients who showed emotional turmoil resulting from their abnormal thought content received the most benefit from the operation. Anxiety, fear, and emotional turmoil are definitely relieved by the operation. Symptoms of an under-

lying psychopathology are not remediable.—F. C. Sumner.

2125. Lorenz, Maria (Massachusetts Gen. Hosp., Boston.), & Cobb, Stanley. Language behavior in manic patients. *A. M. A. Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1952, 67, 763-770.—15-minute recording samples of the speech of 10 manic patients and of 10 controls are analyzed. The former group is found (1) to use fewer different words and to repeat these with greater than normal frequency; (2) to use more pronouns, main and auxiliary verbs; (3) to use fewer adjectives and prepositions; (4) to have a high verb-adjective quotient. It is postulated that "the defect in manic speech occurs at higher integrative levels. . . . A shift in emphasis occurs in the direction of repetitiveness and homogeneity and away from that part of the vocabulary which qualifies, differentiates, and individualizes. The interaction with the listener appears to be more characteristic of expressive behavior than of communication."—L. A. Pennington.

2126. Malamud, William. (Boston U. School of Medicine, Boston, Mass.) Schizophrenia and hormones; some present trends: their implications and backgrounds. *New Engl. J. Med.*, 1951, 244, 908-914.—Treatment of schizophrenia with cortisone and ACTH appears to have successful outcomes although follow-up is at the moment too short for definitive report. That these measures have had up to now beneficial effects is beyond all question and the implication is that schizophrenia is connected with hormonal disturbance.—F. C. Sumner.

2127. Mall, G. Die Bedeutung jahres-und lebenszeitlicher Krisenpunkte für psychische Entgleisungen. (The importance of periods of crises determined by seasons and age for psychological abnormalities.) In Speer, E., Lindauer Psychotherapiewoche, (see 27: 2025), 126-132.—The whole case material of the psychiatric clinic, Tübingen, and of some institutions with 80,000 admissions 1918-1947 was statistically examined as to relationship between month of birth and later schizophrenia; vital statistics of 120,000 people of Württemberg were studied as to month of birth and life span; the months of admission of mental cases were compared. The start of the third decade of life is important; for pyknics the middle of the fifth decade also. Childhood and puberty development is excluded from the study.—E. Katz.

2128. Marusak, Francis. (V. A. Hosp., Perry Point, Md.) The use of corrective therapy in a psychiatric treatment program. *J. Ass. phys. ment. Rehabil.*, 1952, 5(5), 9-11.—A corrective therapy program for acutely disturbed psychotic patients is described. The program used physical activities and games to furnish socially acceptable methods of expressing aggression and to increase social participation. 49 patients participated in this program. After 4 months there was a decrease in the number of ward altercations, a number of patients had become more active and there was an overall reduction of 61.4% in the use of hydrotherapy as sedation. The lack of

a control group makes it impossible to say with assurance that all the improvement is due to the corrective therapy technique.—*H. Fensterheim.*

2129. Michael, S. T. Somatic organization of the schizophrenic. *Psychiat. Quart.*, 1952, 26, 78-86.—The schizophrenic's mental and emotional characteristics of withdrawal, dissociation, and lack of affect are paralleled by analogous manifestations in his somatic organization. The physical homologues of the mental disturbances appear as decreased reactivity to physiological stress, loosely organized homeostatic mechanisms, and indolence of the circulatory system. The facts do not lend scientific justification to the hypothesis of causal relation either way between organic and psychological factors. 20 references.—*D. Prager.*

2130. Notkin, J. Psychosomatic implications in a case of Paget's disease with psychosis. *Psychiat. Quart.*, 1952, 26, 307-312.—The case illustrates how erroneous it is to consider all psychotic patients' somatic complaints as merely delusional. Speculation is offered as to why the psychosis improved after treatment of the organic condition.—*D. Prager.*

2131. Oedegaard, Oernulv. (*Gustad Mental Hosp., Oslo, Norway.*) The incidence of mental diseases as measured by census investigation versus admission statistics. *Psychiat. Quart.*, 1952, 26, 212-218.—Census investigations reveal many psychotic or previously psychotic individuals never hospitalized. Many of these individuals will later be hospitalized. A method for calculation of the approximate number of such not-yet-admitted psychotics is described.—*D. Prager.*

2132. Riebeling, Carl. (*U. Hamburg, Germany.*) Zur Pathophysiologie der Psychosen. (On the pathophysiology of psychosis.) *Fschr. Neur.*, 1951, No. 19, 452-484.—Report on electrolytic examinations of cyclothymics, on hormone therapy of psychotics, on leucocytosis in depressive anxiety states, on glucose treatment (Exton-Rose) as a means of diagnosis, on Ashby's thesis that disturbances of mental functions are based on the ferment-content of the brain, on the liver function test, on recent studies of electro-shock therapy, on the connection between endogenous psychosis and endocrine disturbances, on the toxicosis in connection with psychosis, and on glutamic-acid therapy.—*P. L. Krieger.*

2133. Rome, Howard P., & Braceland, Francis J. (*Mayo Clin. Rochester, Minn.*) Psychological response to corticotropin, cortisone, and related steroid substances. Psychotic reaction types. *J. Amer. med. Ass.*, 1952, 148, 27-30.—5 cases are reported of psychotic response to cortisone or corticotropin.—(Courtesy of *Biol. Abstr.*)

2134. Schmidhofer, Ernst. Therapeutic relaxation. *Psychiat. Quart.*, 1952, 26, 73-77.—Mass hypnosis of actively disturbed psychotic naval patients afforded many patients symptomatic relief. Through perpetuation of the principles of therapeutic relaxation the patient develops his capacity not only for maintaining but also for improving his psychotherapeutic gains.—*D. Prager.*

2135. Schulz, Bruno. Sterblichkeit endogen Geisteskranker und ihrer Eltern. (Mortality of bearers of endogenous mental diseases and of their parents.) *Z. Konst. Lehre*, 1949, 29, 338-367.—Records of 418 male and 703 female manic-depressives and 367 male and 293 female schizophrenics were examined in respect to mortality. The schizophrenics had a higher mortality rate up to 50 years of age than did manic-depressives. The mortality of both groups was greater than that in the total population. The data are also analyzed in terms of the causes of death.—(Rewritten from *Biol. Abstr.*)

2136. Sines, J. O. (*Michigan State Coll., East Lansing.*), Lucero, Rubel J., & Kamman, Gordon R. A state hospital total push program for regressed schizophrenics. *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1952, 8, 189-193.—A randomly selected group of 54 regressed schizophrenic state hospital patients were placed on a 6-month total push program; electro-shock therapy was given all during this same period. As compared with a control group without shock or therapy the general institutional behavioral level of the group, as measured by staff notes and the L-M Fergus Falls Behavior Rating Scale, improved. However, it was felt that only 22% improved sufficiently to justify the use of this expensive program. Prognosis for therapy was better with the initially less disturbed patient who had been institutionalized less time and who had lasted longer outside an institution; paranoids and simple schizophrenics were more likely to improve than were catatonics and hebephrenics.—*L. B. Heathers.*

2137. Solow, Robert A. (*Winter VA Hospital, Topeka, Kans.*) Group work with chronic mental patients. *J. clin. exper. Psychopath.*, 1952, 13, 31-39.—The therapeutic value of integrating active participation in a group with the values to be derived from manual labor are discussed in connection with the Community Ward Project organized at Winter Veterans Administration Hospital in April, 1948. The typical schedule of individuals participating in the program is discussed and the results are presented. No rationale is offered to explain the generally successful results, though it was felt that the benefits obtained resulted partly from the close identification which the patients were able to make with the group itself and partly from the benefits of manual labor. It is suggested that such a program can be of use in shortening the hospitalization of the heretofore "incurable" or chronic mental patients. Spanish & French summaries.—*G. A. Muench.*

2138. Speer, Ernst. Die schizophrene Reaktion. (The schizophrenic reaction.) In *Speer, E., Lindauer Psychotherapiewoche*, (see 27: 2025), 179-198.—In contrast to psychiatric opinions Dr. Speer thinks that "schizophrenic reactions" do exist, different from schizophrenic processes, and that this type is quite frequent in the office of the psychiatrist. Diagnosis is hard, can only be done by physicians with deep knowledge of psychotherapy with neurotics, and knowledge of psychoses. The author illus-

trates origins and characteristics of schizophrenic reactions by case histories.—*E. Katz.*

2139. Stevenson, G. H. (Ontario Hospital, London, Ontario.) The prevention of recurring manic-depressive illnesses. *Canad. med. Ass. J.*, 1951, 64, 198-200.—Nearly half of manic-depressive patients have recurrences. Methods of preventing many recurrences are: (1) intensive early application of electro-convulsive therapy (E.C.T.) when a recurrent attack is impending; (2) prophylactic E.C.T. to recovered patients, consisting of a single E.C.T. each month, with gradual increase in the interval between treatments; (3) leucotomy in selected cases; (4) adequate after-care by a trained after-care department and a social psychotherapy to assist in solving the patient's frustrations.—*F. C. Sumner.*

2140. Stringham, James A. Rehabilitating chronic neuropsychiatric patients. *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1952, 108, 924-928.—An analysis of the case histories of 33 patients released convalescence status after 4.5 to 27 years of hospitalization. Analysis is made in terms of 5 problems of rehabilitation: (1) family opposition, (2) patient inertia, (3) staff inertia, (4) understaffed and overcrowded conditions, and (5) patients making good non-paid workers in the hospital. Brief case histories of 6 cases are appended.—*F. W. Snyder.*

2141. Whitaker, Carl A. Preverbal aspects of psychotherapy with schizophrenic patients. *A. M. A. Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1952, 67, 834-837.—Abstract.

2142. Wittenborn, J. R., & Bailey, Clark. (Yale U., New Haven, Conn.) The symptoms of involutional psychosis. *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1952, 16, 13-17.—20 patients with a diagnosis of involutional psychosis were studied for "symptomatic similarities and dissimilarities." Their ratings on a set of 55 symptom rating scales were intercorrelated and factor analyzed. Conclusions resulting from this analysis are presented. The authors feel that the results justify the use of symptom cluster scores as a "relatively efficient and economic means" for describing these symptoms revealed by the rating scales.—*F. Costin.*

See also abstracts 1877, 2259, 2270, 2296, 2308, 2318, 2327, 2333

PSYCHONEUROSES

2143. Apter, I. M. K voprosu ob obrazovanii eksperimental'nogo sryva vysshei nervnoi defatelnosti u sobaki v usloviakh estestvennogo eksperimenta. (A contribution to the problem of the formation of experimental disruption of higher nervous activity in dogs under conditions of natural experiment.) *Zh. vyssh. nervn. Defatle'*, 1952, 2, 104-112.—It is possible to induce experimental neurosis in dogs under conditions of free movement. "Our data refute the idealist conceptions . . . of Fulton, Liddel, and Anderson concerning the impossibility of bringing about an experimental disruption [of higher nervous activity] under conditions of natural

experiment." The basic Pavlovian principles of the development of experimental neurosis are confirmed.—*I. D. London.*

2144. Ascher, Eduard. (Johns Hopkins U., Baltimore, Md.) A criticism of the concept of neurotic depression. *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1952, 108, 901-908.—A critical review of the major literary contributions and case records of depressed patients on the concept of neurotic depression (neurotic depressive reaction). 14 references.—*F. W. Snyder.*

2145. Faure, Jacques. (Faculté de Médecine, Bordeaux, France.) Perspectives psychologiques et thérapeutiques offertes par la stimulation lumineuse intermittente: la subnarcose stimulée. (Psychological and therapeutic implications of intermittent light stimulation: stimulation during light narcosis.)—*Encéphale* 1952, 41, 243-288.—The effect of visual flicker on EEG, skin resistance, GSR, and overt behavior (with special attention to memories, feeling tones and anxiety) is discussed. Observations on 1 normal and 5 neurotic subjects are presented in detail, supplemented by findings from 195 neurotics. Flicker frequencies between 3-40 cps were utilized with subjects awake, under cardiazol, or under light barbiturate narcosis. Certain frequencies appear to produce specific and repeatable effects in the same subject. The author attempts to account for the the psychological changes in terms of recent neurophysiological theories. 10 figures. 53-item bibliography.—*M. L. Simmel.*

2146. Heyer, G. R. Grundsätzliches zur psychosomatischen Medizin. (Essentials in psychosomatic medicine.) In *Speer, E., Lindauer Psychotherapiewoche*, (see 27: 2025), 12-25.—Mind and body cannot be considered in terms of "either-or," but like matter and energy of the physicist are polar manifestations. Regression means resorting to an earlier, less structured, less polarized phase. Hollmann and Hantel begin therapy with deepening regression tendencies in patients by medicaments and allowing them to direct themselves to the "grounds," nearer the "origin," from which only health and cure can come. In organ neuroses specifically characterized mental problems are connected with quite specific disturbances in certain definite organs and organ systems. Classifications of the old classic clinic do not correspond anymore to insights differentiated by depth psychology.—*E. Katz.*

2147. Jackman, A. J., & Schorr, C. A. Evaluation of carbon dioxide therapy of the neuroses. *J. clin. exper. Psychopath.*, 1952, 13, 17-30.—A critical evaluation is made of 25 fundamentally neurotic patients who have been treated by carbon dioxide therapy. With the utilization of the Rorschach and related techniques, the authors conclude that the treatment of the neuroses by means of carbon dioxide inhalation is extremely effective. Its effects appear to be prolonged, and it is a safe procedure. The precise way in which it works is still unknown, but the authors suggest that carbon dioxide therapy of the neuroses operates in much the same way as does

a chemical frontal lobotomy. Spanish & French summaries.—G. A. Muench.

2148. Kulcsar, David D. **Pseudocyesis.** *Canad. med. Ass. J.*, 1951, 64, 305-308.—Pseudocyesis or false pregnancy is discussed as to etiology which the author does not think purely psychogenic. A case is reported and commented upon.—F. C. Sumner.

2149. Milligan, W. Liddell. (St. George's Hospital, Morpeth, England.) **Treatment of psychoneurosis: modified CO₂ abreactive technique.** *Brit. med. J.*, 1951, No. 4720, 1426-1428.—Abreaction and liberation of repressed memories are reported as being produced by the use of carbon dioxide. The method is perfectly safe and is suitable for use in the treatment of out-patients. 3 illustrative cases are furnished.—F. C. Sumner.

2150. Stein, Monroe. (New York U.) **Traumatic war neuroses: a survey of behavior disturbances under combat stress and their prophylaxis and treatment.** *Neuropsychiatry*, 1952, 2, 18-42.—War stresses are physiological, emotional, and social. Defenses against breakdown are skill in combat, confidence in leadership, effectiveness of weapons, and the narcissistic idea of invulnerability. In therapy, the central concept is defensive inhibition.—W. L. Wilkins.

See also abstracts 2278, 2308, 2320

PSYCHOSOMATICS

2151. Essen, K. W. (Kreiskrankenhaus Eutin, Ger.) **Über das tetanische Syndrom in seiner Beziehung zu psychischen Faktoren.** (Regarding the tetany syndrome in its relation to psychic factors.) *Z. Psychother. med. Psychol.*, 1952, 2, 51-58.—Essen claims that it often is impossible to make a differential diagnosis between psychogenic and tetany attacks since somatic and psychic factors are so closely interwoven that original cause cannot be determined. Simultaneous physical and psychotherapeutic treatment is recommended. 3 illustrative case histories are presented. 21 references.—E. Ochs.

2152. Garma, Ángel. **La genesis afectiva de la ulcera gastroduodenal.** (The affective genesis of peptic ulcer.) *Rev. Psicoanal., B. Aires*, 1951, 8, 311-358.—"A subject predisposed to ulcer has made a partial regression to the oral-digestive stage of his libidinous organization. Ulcer is an illness promoted by the action of the psychic image of a frustrating and aggressive mother who harms the subject in this digestive tract." French, English & German summaries.—G. B. Strother.

2153. Glatzel, H., & Pasche, M. (Liliencronweg 7, Flensburg, Ger.) **Graphologisch-klinische Untersuchungen bei Angina-pectoris-Kranken.** (Graphological-clinical investigations of angina-pectoris.) *Z. Psychother. med. Psychol.*, 1952, 2, 91-100.—31 angina-pectoris patients were investigated by means of graphology. With the exception of 6, the group showed surprisingly similar characteristics in hand-

writing. Graphological-characterological and clinical-characterological findings agree well with regard to essential personality traits. Basic traits include richness of feeling, sincerity, empathy, and emotional involvement. Lacking are the ability to endure tension or unhappy outcomes and full awareness of inner contents.—E. Ochs.

2154. Hand, Thomas J. **Personality characteristics of a tuberculosis group.** *Amer. J. Phys. Med.*, 1952, 31, 95-101.—"A group of veterans hospitalized for tuberculosis treatment were studied for characteristic Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory signs for tuberculosis. They were compared with other disability groups and also among themselves. The tuberculosis group showed personality characteristics, based on MMPI scores, different from those of other groups. A summary of the literature on the psychology of tuberculosis presents material somewhat substantiated by the findings of the study. . . ."—(Courtesy of *Bull. Cur. Lit. . . . Handicap*.)

2155. Herzberg, Frederick I. (U. Pittsburgh, Pa.) **A study of the psychological factors in primary dysmenorrhea.** *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1952, 8, 174-178.—The MMPI was given to 51 non-dysmenorrheal and 49 comparable dysmenorrheal women. Diagnosis was made by the author on the basis of questionnaire and interview data. Scores of 70 or above occurred more frequently in the latter than in the former group; the mean Pd, D, and Hy scores of the dysmenorrheal women were significantly higher than those of the non-dysmenorrheal women. The results are interpreted as supporting the psychosomatic nature of dysmenorrhea.—L. B. Heathers.

2156. Rascovsky, Arnaldo; de Rascovsky, Matilde W., & Schlossberg, Teodoro. **Estructura psíquica básica del obeso.** (The basic psychic structure of obesity.) *Rev. Psicoanal., B. Aires*, 1951, 8, 141-151.—Obesity may result from 2 distinct etiologies referred to here as primary and secondary obesity. Primary obesity results from the organization of an intense oral ego and leads to genuine satisfaction; secondary obesity is a manic type of reaction to depression with reduced reality contact. English, French & German summaries.—G. B. Strother.

2157. Richmond, Julius B., & Lendrum, Bessie L. (U. Illinois, Coll. Med., Chicago.) **Articular disorders in childhood.** *Illinois med. J.*, 1952, 101, 295-298.—Symptomatology, etiology and differential diagnosis and treatment of rheumatoid arthritis in children are discussed. "All of the patients under observation by us manifest psychological disturbances. Although we are aware of psychosomatic formulations concerning the etiology of this disease, we are not as yet in a position to say which of these disturbances are primary and which are secondary to the disease process." 7 references.—M. L. Simmel.

2158. Saslow, George. (Washington U., St. Louis, Mo.) **On the concept of comprehensive medicine.** *Bull. Menninger Clin.*, 1952, 16, 57-65.—Examples are given of the wide range of relationship

between personality and illness which it is important for the physician to appraise. The practice of comprehensive medicine seems likely to be increasingly a group or team function.—W. A. Varvel.

2159. Savage, Charles; Butcher, Wendell, & Noble, Douglas. **Psychiatric manifestations in pancreatic disease.** *J. clin. exper. Psychopath.*, 1952, 13, 9-16.—In a study of a series of patients with pancreatic disease, emphasis has been laid upon the complicating influence of psychologic factors. In patients with carcinoma of the pancreas, depression and anxiety appeared to be related to: (1) the fact that the diagnosis is often missed and the patient left in a state of chronic uncertainty, and (2) some peculiar characteristic of the pancreas possibly related to parasympathetic connections which make the patient more aware of the seriousness of the onslaught upon his organism. The study of patients with pancreatic necrosis revealed a long history of somatic and psychologic maladjustment often associated with the use of alcohol and the establishment of a self-destructive scale. In chronic pancreatitis, persistent anxiety, depression and narcotic addiction were prominent psychiatric problems. Spanish & French summaries.—G. A. Muench.

2160. Stainbrook, Edward. **Psychosomatic medicine in the nineteenth century.** *Psychosom. Med.*, 1952, 14, 211-227.—A brief survey is made of nineteenth century medicine with the conclusion that there was an extraordinary body of psychosomatic hypotheses about disease but lacking was an adequate system of behavioral concepts for understanding and psychotherapeutic treatment. 64-item bibliography.—J. W. Bowles, Jr.

2161. Weiss, Edward. **Neurocirculatory asthenia.** *Psychosom. Med.*, 1952, 14, 150-153.—Data and conflicting opinions concerning neurocirculatory asthenia are critically discussed with the conclusion that the label should be replaced by a psychiatric designation. 12 references.—J. W. Bowles, Jr.

2162. Zwicker, Martin. **Zusätzliche Hypnose-therapie bei der operativen Behandlung der Basedowschen Erkrankung.** (Supplementary hypnotherapy in the operative treatment of Basedow's disease). *Z. Psychother. med. Psychol.*, 1952, 2, 48-50.—In view of the close connection between body and psyche in thyroid disturbances hypnosis is seen as a means of calming the vegetative disturbances and the deeper levels of personality. Hypnosis before, during, and after operation was most successful in the case of a 44-year old woman suffering from a severe Basedow when the usual iodine doses had to be dispensed with because of an over-reactivity to iodine.—E. Ochs.

See also abstracts 2249, 2344

CLINICAL NEUROLOGY

2163. Baker, Harry; Fowler, W. L., Ackland, N. L., Kennard, Margaret A., & Richardson, N. L. **Symposium on epilepsy.** *Bull. Vancouver med. Ass.*, 1952, 28, 119-137.—The differential diagnosis of

convulsions in children is briefly sketched and the need is emphasized for complete investigations of suspected cases before a diagnosis of epilepsy is justified. The treatment of epilepsy in children involves the intelligent and sympathetic handling of the child and his parents in order to make the social aspects of the treatment as effective as possible. The EEG usually shows a relative instability of pattern in epilepsy with paroxysmal bursts of activity. Institutional care is considered for grossly retarded epileptic children, for those showing mental deterioration as a result of uncontrolled seizures, and for those having normal intelligence with personality deviations which interfere with their adjustment at the community level.—(Courtesy of *Biol. Abstr.*)

2164. DeFries, Zira, & Browder, Sue. **Group psychotherapy with epileptic children and their mothers.** *A. M. A. Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1952, 67, 826-827.—Abstract.

2165. Delay, Jean, Verdeaux, Georges, & Marty, Robert. (*Hôpital Sainte-Anne, Paris, France*). **L'électro-encéphalographie dans les tumeurs cérébrales à symptomatologie psychique.** (EEG in brain tumors with psychiatric symptomatology.) *Encéphale* 1952, 41, 217-233.—In certain cases of brain tumor the psychiatric manifestations are so much in the foreground that the underlying neurological disturbance remains unrecognized for long periods of time. Several such cases with minimal or no neurological signs are presented in which bipolar EEG recordings first indicated a neurological focus which could be verified either at operation or post-mortem. 105-item bibliography.—M. L. Simmel.

2166. Janzen Rudolf. (*U. Hamburg, Germany*). **Das "Grenzland der Epilepsie."** (The "borderline of epilepsy.") *Fschr. Neurol.*, 1951, No. 19, 333-362.—An attempt towards a new division of cerebral-attack-syndromes according to reaction forms. (1) The epileptic reaction is a rhythmic discharge reaction. (2) The diacoptic reaction is a pathologic isolation of parts of the normal functional structure. (3) The syncoptic syndromes include the reactions of the brain during and after activity has been disrupted by the failure of circulation. These reaction forms can occur together in rare cases. (4) Mixed syndromes (syncope-diacope-epilepsy).—P. L. Krieger.

2167. Menseh, Ivan N., Schwartz, Henry G., Matarazzo, Ruth G., & Matarazzo, Joseph D. (*Washington U., Sch. Med., St. Louis, Mo.*) **Psychological functioning following cerebral hemispherectomy in man.** *A. M. A. Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1952, 67, 787-796.—9 times during 5 postoperative months the Wechsler Memory Scale and the verbal portion of the Wechsler Intelligence Scale were administered to a 54-year old white male. The Rorschach was given on the 95th day. Results, contrary to clinical impressions reported for 41 known cases so treated, indicate wide variations in psychological functions, "with concreteness and perseveration of ideas, confused, psychotic-like thinking, clang as-

sociations, mingling of old and new information, and self-reference." It is suggested that further study of such cases is needed.—*L. A. Pennington.*

2168. Nel, B. F. Particular psychological implications in assessing the mental ability of the cerebral palsy child. *S. African med. J.*, 1951, 25, 818-822.—To demonstrate the difficulty in assessing the intellectual level of the cerebral palsied child, the author cites a case and analyzes reactions to tests administered. Upon the results of such the educability of the child is evaluated; but, especially with the cerebral palsied child, the whole personality make-up should be taken into consideration as emotions and type of temperament often influence reactions and performance during tests.—(Courtesy of *Bull. Cur. Lit. . . . Handicap.*)

2169. U. S., Veterans Administration. Paraplegia, a classified bibliography of references in English 1940-1951. Washington, D. C.: VA, Medical & General Reference Library, Library Service, Special Services, 1951. 21 p.—385 items including 15 references to psychological aspects.

2170. Weinstein, Edwin A., Kahn, Robert L., & Sugarman, Leroy A. (*Mt. Sinai Hosp., New York.*) Phenomenon of reduplication. *A. M. A. Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1952, 67, 808-814.—Defining reduplication as the confabulation of the existence of 2 or more places (persons, times) with almost identical attributes, although only 1 exists in reality, the authors report on 16 cases with organic brain disease in each of which this symptom is apparent. In all instances bilateral diffuse delta activity was present; no single diagnosis was more prevalent than any other. It is concluded that reduplication is not to be explained by recourse to some "unitary defect" (such as memory), but rather is a manifestation of a pattern of "functional reorganization in the damaged brain . . . the content of the pattern is in large part determined by motivational factors." Other illustrations of reduplication, as in the *déjà vu* experience and in the fantasies of children, are described and related to the clinical observations reported.—*L. A. Pennington.*

2171. Wyke, B. D. (*Radcliffe Infirmary, Oxford, England.*) Unusual auras in two cases of epilepsy in childhood. *Brit. med. J.*, 1951, No. 4701, 272-275.—2 children whose EEG's and clinical histories suggest that they are suffering from a non-focal, idiopathic epilepsy show unusual auras preceding the seizure. In the girl (6 years of age) the seizures occur early in morning just after the child awakes, and are ushered in by unheralded vomiting. In the boy (11 years of age), the attack begins in the night or early morning with a loud scream and mild nonvoluntary movements. Just before the screams he has an organized visual hallucinatory aura in which he sees hundreds of objects ranged behind one another in a line receding from him into the distance and towards the right of his visual field. In complete darkness there is no visual aura whatever.—*F. C. Sumner.*

See also abstracts 2266, 2277, 2301, 2323

PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED

2172. Birch, Jane R. (*Western Pennsylvania School for the Deaf, Pittsburgh.*), & Birch, Jack W. The Leiter International Performance Scale as an aid in the psychological study of deaf children. *Amer. Ann. Deaf*, 1951, 96, 502-511.—A sample of 53 deaf school children experiencing learning difficulties were given the Leiter scale. These scores were compared with scores on the Arthur, Hiskey, Wechsler, and Goodenough. The Leiter test scores were consistently lower as compared to those of the other tests. The Leiter scale may predict academic success more accurately than the other tests.—*H. R. Myklebust.*

2173. Caldwell, Bettye McDonald. Factors influencing reactions to crippling disorders. *J. Missouri med. Assn.*, 1952, 49, 219-222.—". . . If there is any conclusion to be drawn from this review of some of the pertinent variables influencing an individual's reaction to physical handicap, it might be that uniformity of reaction is not to be expected. Implicit in this concept is a plea to avoid generalizations about the type of relationship which is presumed to exist. In order to be effective, guidance efforts should be based upon the unique, idiosyncratic picture presented by each child with his own pattern of attitudes, values, and response tendencies. Only through an approach such as this can a truly productive mental hygiene be developed which will facilitate optimal personal growth for each handicapped individual."—(Courtesy of *Bull. Curr. Lit. . . . Handicap.*)

2174. Feldman, Jacob B. Utilization of psychology and education in the management of the orthoptic patient. *Eye, Ear, Nose Thr. Mon.*, 1952, 31(2), 89-95.—Described here are the preliminary procedures in managing orthoptic cases, deviations observed after psychological examination, educational methods found useful in orthoptic treatment, and the psychology of the child with strabismus. In dealing with children with a squint, a knowledge of psychology is helpful; many have personality maladjustments due to parents' attitudes or to tensions built up in the classroom. The author concludes, "Orthoptic treatment is not a substitute for operation. It is often a valuable aid even in surgical cases before and sometimes following operative intervention. Orthoptic treatment may, however, obviate the necessity for surgical procedure."—(Courtesy of *Bull. Curr. Lit. . . . Handicap.*)

2175. Ghiora, A. (*Rotschild Hadassah U. Hospital, Jerusalem.*) Shikum nifgaey atsabim hekefiyim. (Rehabilitation of peripheral nerve injuries.) *Harefuah*, 1951, 40, 82-84.—The functional rehabilitation of 85 cases was based on the teamwork of medical workers, a vocational training expert, and a social worker. 43.5% of patients returned to work within 0-6 months from their being injured, 30.7% within 7-12 months; 17.6% were still in treatment after 18 months, 4.7% have been transferred to other care, and 3.5% have been failures. 30% of those

who returned to work carried on their previous occupations, 70% changed the work as a consequence of their disablement. English summary.—*H. Ormian.*

2176. Lowenfeld, Viktor. **Psycho-aesthetic implications of the art of the blind.** *J. Aesthet. Art Criticism.* 1951, 10, 1-9.—The author discusses art for the blind from 2 different approaches: (1) What are the specific attributes of the art of the blind? and (2) What psycho-aesthetic implications result from it for the world of the normal-sighted? 2 creative types described are psychological, in both the blind and the sighted; they exist independently of physiological factors. 3 developmental stages observed by the author in working with the blind in sculpturing as well as in painting are: (1) the stage of self-confrontation, (2) of structural discovery, and (3) of variation of structural symbols.—(Courtesy of *Bull. Current Lit. . . . Handicap.*)

2177. Rosenman, Yehuda. (*Jewish Community Center, Baltimore, Md.*) **An experiment in camping involving children with impaired hearing.** *Group.* 1952, 14(3), 9-12.—8 children (ages 6 to 9) with impaired hearing were successfully integrated into a day camp program for children with normal hearing. The integration was achieved through intensive preparation of staff before camp began and by a series of graded steps from an original group composed only of hard of hearing children to complete integration of each of the 8 into a heterogeneous age and sex group of normal hearing children. Benefits to both children with impaired and normal hearing, resulting from the camp experience, are detailed and problems for future experimentation along these lines are posed.—*D. D. Raylesberg.*

2178. Slaughter, Wayne B. (*U. Wisconsin, Madison.*), Phair, Gretchen Mueller. **A complete cleft palate program.** *J. Speech Hearing Disorders.* 1952, 17, 123-128.—For the past 17 years in the State of Wisconsin about one in every 770 births has been a cleft lip or palate which must be reported by the attending physician. Diagnosis is made at the Wisconsin Orthopedic Hospital or the University of Wisconsin Medical School. Social service interview is included in the medical examination. After surgery a formal training of 8 weeks is given these children including hearing tests, psychometric studies, re-examination of the palate, etc. Satisfactory rehabilitation is a long time program and must be continued until the child is a normal member of society.—*M. F. Palmer.*

2179. Templin, Mildred C. (*U. Minnesota, Minneapolis.*) **Personal references and illustrations used in explanation of physical causality.** *Amer. Ann. Deaf.* 1951, 96, 482-493.—Explanations were written by 565 hearing and 285 defective hearing children (from 10 to 20 years of age) to questions such as "Why does the candle go out?" Some of the questions were demonstrated by the examiner. Major conclusions include: the hard of hearing use significantly more relevant illustrations and the deaf significantly more irrelevant illustrations; reference

to the experimenter is given frequently by the defective in hearing but not by the control group.—*H. R. Myklebust.*

2180. Webster, John C. (*U. S. Navy Electronic Lab., San Diego, Calif.*) **A recorded warble tone audiometer test suitable for group administration over loudspeakers.** *J. Speech Hearing Disorders.* 1952, 17, 213-223.—200 college students reviewed a pulsed-tone group hearing test using warble tones varying in frequency at a given rate (5 cps) and varying over a given extent from 885 to 1125 cps using within-group attenuation. The material was played back both over a multiple array of loudspeakers in a reverberant room to groups of as many as 80 people and a network of 36 pairs of headsets to as many as 36 people listening binaurally. The results were compared with group and individual clinical audiometric tests. The new test was as reliable as the better of the two control tests.—*M. F. Palmer.*

2181. Weiland, Hans J. (*Neur.-Psychiatr. Kl. Landeskrankenhaus Neustadt, Ger.*) **Zur Klinik des Phantomschmerzes.** (Clinical studies of phantom-pain.) *Z. Psychother. med. Psychol.* 1952, 2, 100-107.—Experience with removal of pain in a phantom limb by means of psychotherapy is reported; 6 illustrative cases are described. The symbolic meaning originally attached to the lost limb tends to remain and the phantom-pain can be understood as expressing symbolically a psychological need or conflict.—*E. Ochs.*

2182. Worchel, Philip. (*U. Texas, Austin.*) **Space perception and orientation in the blind.** *Psychol. Monogr.* 1951, 65(15), iii, 28 p.—An experimental study was made of 33 blinded and 33 sighted Ss, matched for sex and age, with reference to tactual form perception, tactual space relations, and space orientation. Methods of reproduction, verbal report and recognition were applied in testing the tactual perception of simple geometric forms. A second experiment involved the imaginal construction of a total form from tactually perceived parts of the form. In general, the results indicate that sighted Ss are superior to the blind in tactual form perception, in imaginal manipulation of space relation and in space orientation, while blind Ss do as well as the sighted in the recognition of tactual form. The role of age at blinding appears to be highly correlated with tactual form reproduction, description and manipulation of space relations.—*M. A. Seidenfeld.*

See also abstracts 2281, 2291, 2336

EDUCATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY

2183. Campbell, W. J. (*Otago U., New Zealand.*) **The influence of home environment on the educational progress of selective secondary school children.** *Brit. J. educ. Psychol.* 1952, 22, 89-100.—Four groups of secondary school children (25 each), two of which comprised correctly-placed pupils, while the other consisted of misplaced children considered as "failures" and "oversights" respectively

were compared in terms of the sociocultural level of their home environments. Children showing superior progress, although of approximately the same average level of intelligence and primary school attainment as the misplaced pupils, had higher home background ratings. The evaluation of home environment in the transfer of primary school children is proposed as a device for reducing the amount of misplacement in secondary schools.—*R. C. Strassburger.*

2184. Métraux, Guy S. *Exchange of persons: the evolution of cross-cultural education.* New York: Social Science Research Council, 1952, 53 p. \$50. (Pamphlet 9.)—Introductory survey and historical review of international exchange of students, including recent trends and relation to higher education in general.—*B. R. Fisher.*

2185. Shneerson, F. *Psikhologia padgogit ivrit.* (Hebrew Educational Psychology. Studies in intimate psychology.) Tel Aviv: Massada Ltd., 1951, 262 p.—In this book systematic studies are gathered, most of which have been published at various times. Taken as whole, and after having been revised, they form an organic whole. They explain from different points of view the nature and base of a Hebrew educational psychology. The main theoretical and methodological question is: Does our educational psychology differ, and in what an extent from that of other nations? The answer is to be searched as well in the "original spirit and historical fate" of the Jewish nation as in the author's "intimate psychology." 4 groups of problems are discussed: The psychological base of Hebrew pedagogics; Hebrew education and psychological trends; and cultural trends; Hebrew education in times of historical disaster.—*H. Ormian.*

2186. Traxler, Arthur E. (Ed.) *Education in a period of national preparedness. A report of the sixteenth educational conference, New York City, Nov. 1-2, 1951, held under the auspices of the Educational Records Bureau and the American Council of Education.* Washington D.C.: American Council on Education Studies, 1952. vi, 144 p. \$1.50.—The report of the conference is composed of a series of papers broken down into the following categories: The independent educational institution now and in the period ahead; Promoting physical and mental health; Guiding students into college; Improving effectiveness of basic skills at all school levels.—*J. A. Stern.*

2187. Wallon, Henri. (*Collège de France, Paris.*) *Sociologie et éducation.* (Sociology and education.) *Cah. Int. Sociol.*, 1951, 10, 19-33.—Education has two meanings. Religions and the traditional western civilization see it as the action by which one generation transmits to the next the legacy of the ancestors, the patterns of thinking and acting which correspond to the traditional order. In progressive education, the aim has been changed to become the maximal development of the individual potentialities geared to his optimum success as an individual. After a rapid historical analysis of these two trends, their mutual opposition is tied to "the insoluble conflict

between the individual and society which characterizes the capitalistic world." The solution resides in the full development of the individual achieved inside the pattern of a collective society, "as it exists in Russia."—*G. Dufresne.*

See also abstracts 2226, 2287

SCHOOL LEARNING

2188. Allison, Sarah G., & Ash, Philip. (*Pennsylvania State Coll., State Coll.*) *Relationship of anxiety to learning from films.* *USN Spec. Dev. Cent., Hum. Engng. Rep.* SDC 269-7-24, 1951. 15 p.—After measuring their "level of chronic anxiety" 3 experimental groups were given different sets of instruction, aimed at increasing, decreasing and leaving neutral their anxiety about learning from the film. An instructional film was shown to the groups, followed by a content test. All groups demonstrated some learning from the film. Anxiety-increasing instructions produced the most successful learning, followed by neutral and anxiety-relieving instructions. Extreme and minimum chronic anxiety did not differentiate the film-test results.—*L. S. Baker.*

2189. Arshavsky, Sh. *L'heker otsar halashon v'hahashiva etsel y'ladenu.* (Studying the vocabulary and thinking of our children.) *Hahinukh*, 1950/52, 24, 11-15.—The Hebrew active and passive vocabulary in different ages, and the influence of bilingualism upon the vocabulary are measured. The word reproduced in the proper moment is important chiefly for creative thinking; the relative amount of the passive vocabulary is a criterion rather of critical thinking. These hypotheses are measured by the correlation between language and mental tests.—*H. Ormian.*

2190. Arshavsky, Sh. *Y'sodot hahashiva hamathematit.* (The basis of mathematical thinking.) *Hahinukh*, 1950/52, 24, 149-159.—The mathematical thinking is suitable for experimentation of the problem, if there is an "atomism" in our thinking. The introspective method uses searching ways in solving mathematical problems, as clear understanding of the problem, proper combination of data, understanding of relations, and self-criticism. Multiple correlations between tests measuring these partial functions and tests of mathematical thinking are .73 and .77.—*H. Ormian.*

2191. Artley, A. Sterl. (*U. Missouri, Columbia.*) *Mental capacity, language ability, and experiential background.* *Suppl. educ. Monogr.*, 1951, No. 74, 19-23.—Developmental factors influencing students' ability to interpret reading material include intelligence, general language ability, background of experience, and predispositions and emotional biases. Potentiality for growth in interpretation increases with maturity. "However, this potentiality for growth does not automatically result in growth. One other factor is necessary: a teacher who gives guidance and direction, using suitable materials in

functional reading and study situations."—G. L. Grace.

2192. Ash, Philip, & Carlton, Bruce J. (*Pennsylvania State Coll., State Coll.*) **The value of note-taking during film learning; rapid mass learning.** *USN Spec. Dev. Cent., Hum. Engng. Rep.*, SDC 269-7-21, 1951. 10 p.—216 college students, divided into 4 random groups, were shown 2 instructional films, followed by a content test. Best test results were obtained by the groups that did not take notes during screening. When notes were taken, it was found that reviewing notes before testing increased the scores slightly over note-taking with no review. The authors conclude that note-taking during screening interferes with learning from the film.—L. S. Baker.

2193. Gray, William S. (*U. Chicago, Ill.*) **Summary of reading investigations July 1, 1950 to June 30, 1951.** *J. educ. Res.*, 1952, 45, 401-437.—Annual summary with 94 references.—M. Murphy.

2194. Greenblat, Helen J. **"I hate reading."** *Understanding the Child.* 1952, 21, 78-84.—Though it is generally accepted today that emotional maladjustment may be a prime cause of reading difficulty, less attention has been paid to the problem: "to what extent does reading retardation cause and/or aggravate feelings of inadequacy in the child?" From her experience the writer comments that slow readers "are acutely aware of their reading inadequacy and are bitterly resentful of the average teacher's attitude toward such weakness." 3 examples are presented "to show how reading assistance may prove an important factor in the therapy of such boys."—W. Coleman.

2195. Hall, Jody C. (*U. Texas, Austin.*) **The effect of background music on the reading comprehension of 278 8th and 9th grade students.** *J. educ. Res.*, 1952, 45, 451-458.—The Nelson Silent Reading Test was used. Approximately 58% of the students showed an increase in score when the test was administered with background music. The major source of the increase is in accuracy and the greatest benefit occurred in students of below average intelligence and achievement. Student reaction to background music was favorable.—M. Murphy.

2196. Haugh, Oscar M. (*U. Kansas, Lawrence.*) **The relative effectiveness of reading and listening to radio drama as ways of imparting information and shifting attitudes.** *J. educ. Res.*, 1952, 45, 489-498.—Pupils in 11th grade English classes were studied. Students can acquire a significant amount of information by reading or listening to radio drama. Reading is more effective than listening in acquiring information, but after a lapse of 7 weeks there is no difference in the methods. More material can be covered in reading than in listening. A 30 minute exposure to either reading or listening did not produce a shift in attitudes.—M. Murphy.

2197. Jones, W. R. (*University Coll. North Wales, Bangor.*) **The language handicap of Welsh-speaking children; a study of their performance in**

an English verbal intelligence test in relation to their non-verbal mental ability and their reading ability in English. *Brit. J. educ. Psychol.*, 1952, 22, 114-123.—117 bilingual Welsh children in the senior classes of 5 schools, aged 10:2-12:00, obtained a significantly higher mean non-verbal IQ than the average IQ derived from a verbal intelligence test in English. This difference diminished as reading age in English increased. An average r of .836 between non-verbal and verbal IQ was found. Reading age showed a steady rise from lower to higher IQ levels in the non-verbal test. No sex differences appeared in either reading ability or intelligence.—R. C. Strassburger.

2198. Joselin, A. G. (*U. Leeds, England.*) **Educational selection and guidance: a study of implications.** *Leeds, Inst. Educ., Res. Stud.*, 1951, No. 3, 32-46.—5 representative selection procedures are illustrated and their chief characteristics are stated. Provisions based on these criteria would aim to enrich the contemporary grammar school by giving more attention to the creative, the artistic, the practical and the social aspects of the educative process. The underlying issues in transition from primary to secondary education are considered, and some implications are considered in detail.—S. M. Amatora.

2199. Lehman, Charles F. (*State Teachers Coll., Brockport, N. Y.*) **A study of musically superior and inferior subjects as selected by the Kwalwasser-Dykema Music Tests.** *J. educ. Res.*, 1952, 45, 517-522.—Pupils in grades 6 through 12 who scored at the 90th percentile or above on the Kwalwasser-Dykema Music Tests were compared with those scoring below the 33rd percentile. Differences in favor of the superior group at the 1% level of significance were found in intelligence and motility rate, and at the 5% level of significance in hearing and basic metabolism. The inferior students had a significantly higher pulse rate. No significant differences were found in vision, reaction time, or blood pressure.—M. Murphy.

2200. McConkey, W. G. **An experiment in bilingual education.** *J. Soc. Res., Pretoria*, 1951, 2, 29-42.—"In the province of Natal, in order to encourage bilingualism, it was ordained that, in addition to the ordinary language lessons, each pupil should be taught daily some other portion of the curriculum through the medium of the pupil's second language. . . . There had been significant improvement in the Afrikaans of English-medium pupils and in the English of Afrikaans-medium pupils over the past ten years, and some of this improvement could probably be credited to the lessons through the medium of the second language. Further, achievement in the main language was found to vary little with divergent language relationships in school and community, but achievement in the second language appeared to be strongly affected by the influence."—N. De Palma.

2201. Olckers, P. J. **A factorial study of arithmetical ability.** *J. soc. Res., Pretoria*, 1951, 2, 1-21.—"The object of this study was to isolate the common

factor involved in arithmetical ability. The analysis revealed similar factor patterns and showed that there are at least 4 independent factors involved in arithmetical ability as tested by different tests of computation and problem-solving, and these factors are not confined to arithmetic alone."—*N. De Palma.*

2202. **Pepin, A. C., Kibbee, M., & Wells, C. A.** (*American International Coll., Springfield, Mass.*) **Brain potentials during silent and oral reading: a critical note.** *J. gen. Psychol.*, 1952, 46, 99-102.—The authors agree with the major thesis of Knott's 1938 study but disagree with his approach. Since the instruments have been improved and EEG interpretations are done with more skill, a repetition of his experiment appeared desirable. The result does not seem to confirm Knott's theory and indicates that an approach other than the electroencephalographic is necessary.—*M. J. Stanford.*

2203. **Pritchard, D. F. L.** **An investigation into the relationship between personality traits and ability in modern languages.** *Brit. J. educ. Psychol.*, 1952, 22, 147-148.—Abstract.

2204. **Sanford, Edna G.** **The bright child who fails.** *Understanding the Child*, 1952, 21, 85-88.—Several different areas are suggested in which reasons may be found for children of superior intelligence failing in school, "insufficient mental and emotional stimulation in class, feelings of inferiority based upon sibling rivalry, physical defects, feelings of inferiority among classmates, economic needs which not been met, lack of security in home relationships between the child and his parents, or between the parents themselves."—*W. Coleman.*

2205. **Strang, Ruth.** (*Columbia U., New York.*) **An appraisal of corrective and remedial procedures in interpretation.** *Suppl. educ. Monogr.*, 1951, No. 74, 200-205.—For most effective corrective and remedial work on reading interpretation the approach should be developmental. Students' content background should be enriched through non-reading media. Reading experience should be reinforced by writing, listening, and speaking. Interpretation should be natural, in situ and in context. Occasionally there is use for drill. "Interpretation can be checked . . . by means of drawings, freely written responses, discussion, answers to questions, introspective reports, and action."—*G. L. Grace.*

2206. **Traxler, Arthur E.** **Critical survey of tests for identifying difficulties in interpreting what is read.** *Suppl. educ. Monogr.*, 1951, No. 74, 195-200.—Techniques for diagnosing difficulties in interpreting reading matter were surveyed. Group silent-reading tests yielding 3 or more separate scores, a total of 28 tests, were studied. One-fourth or more of the tests employed sub-tests of word meaning or vocabulary, paragraph comprehension or meaning, sentence meaning (also questions), rate of reading, and story comprehension. 49 types of reading ability were covered; 23 were included in only one test. "Reading tests should be chosen with great care in light of the objectives and needs of the

specific situation in which they are to be used."—*G. L. Grace.*

2207. **Twyford, Loran.** (*Pennsylvania State Coll., State Coll.*) **Film profiles; rapid mass learning.** *USN Spec. Dev. Cent., Hum. Engng Rep.*, SDC 269-7-23, 1951. 17 p.—Using the summated continuous reactions of the audience, recorded on a Film Analyzer, the author investigated the relationship between the resulting profile and an objective test profile. Subjective profiles were obtained from 276 high school and college students, on 3 types of response: "I am learning from the film," "I predict that my classmates are learning from the film" and "I like-dislike the film." The procedure was repeated with the same groups. "I am learning," first showing, produced .53 correlation with the average of 2 objective tests; second showing gave a correlation of .52. "I predict learning" correlated .16 with test profiles after the first showing; .38 at the second showing. "Like-dislike" correlations were "small and negative."—*L. S. Baker.*

2208. **Wheeler, Lester R., & Wheeler, Viola D.** (*U. Miami, Fla.*) **The relationship between music reading and language reading abilities.** *J. educ. Res.*, 1952, 45, 439-450.—The Knuth Achievement Test in Music, Division 2, Form A, and the Progressive Reading Tests, Form A, were used to measure these abilities in 5th and 6th grade pupils. No sex differences were found in music reading ability. Music reading achievement was much lower, with reference to grade norms, than language reading achievement. Correlation between music reading and language reading was positive, but too low to suggest a significant relationship between the two skills. Language reading achievement was more closely related to intelligence ($r = .57$) than music reading achievement ($r = .20$).—*M. Murphy.*

2209. **Witty, Paul.** (*Northwestern U., Evanston, Ill.*) **Immediate mental, emotional, social, and physical status of the reader.** *Suppl. educ. Monogr.*, 1951, No. 74, 23-28.—Specific contributions every teacher can make in encouraging growth in reading interpretation include (1) the attitude and atmosphere of the classroom, (2) the cultivation and use of interests, (3) the enrichment of experience, (4) provision of suitable materials of instruction, and (5) stress upon meaningful and critical reading at all educational levels.—*G. L. Grace.*

See also abstracts 1638, 1721, 2285, 2289, 2311, 2313, 2319, 2328

INTERESTS, ATTITUDES & HABITS

2210. **Abraham, Willard.** (*Roosevelt College, Chicago, Ill.*) **The reading choices of college students.** *J. educ. Res.*, 1952, 45, 459-465.—By means of a questionnaire the reading choices of students were studied in 9 colleges and universities of different types and in various parts of the country. Students devote only a few hours a week to reading that is not required; this time is devoted to a great variety of reading material ranging from the most respected

authors to the comics. College students' reading in general merely reflects the culture of which they are a part.—*M. Murphy.*

2211. del Pozo, Alberto. Los intereses vocacionales y las diferencias debidas al sexo. (Sex differences in vocational interests.) *Rev. Psicol. gen. apl., Madrid*, 1951, 6, 297-305.—800 school age subjects were asked to complete a questionnaire containing the following items: (1) vocational choice, (2) reasons therefor, (3) who affected their choices, (4) vocation of each parent. In general the results were in agreement with similar studies and confirmed expectations.—*G. B. Strother.*

2212. Enoch, Ch. Talmidim "oz'vim" v'talmidim "nisharim." (School "leavers" and "remainers" in the municipal schools of Tel Aviv.) *M'gamot*, 1950/51, 2, 34-51.—The problem is: To what extent the compulsory school attendance in Israel could diminish the early leaving of elementary schools? Statistical findings, gathered in Tel Aviv, prove that most of "leavers" are 1st grade pupils, above the age-group of school attendance. This results from remaining in the suburban districts. In the centre of Tel Aviv 68% of the 1st grade pupils reach the 8th grade, but in suburbs only 33%. The social status of the suburb children is lower: 3.6-6.2 persons per 1 room vs. 2.1-3.5 in the centre; 33-96% children come there from Oriental communities vs. 4-16% in the centre. A reorientation in the aims of the elementary education is suggested: Not preparation for secondary schools, homogeneous classes, special curriculum fitted to lower abilities, and criticism toward methods of teaching to read and write.—*H. Ormian.*

2213. Pilzer, Elizabeth. Disturbed children who make a good school adjustment. *Smith Coll. Stud. soc. Wk*, 1952, 22, 193-210.—New York City elementary school teachers, who displayed verbal acquaintance with mental hygiene principles, selected the "well adjusted" students in their classes. 15 (over $\frac{1}{2}$) of those selected appeared disturbed on the basis of Rorschach testing. Investigation revealed 8 of these 15 to be truly well adjusted in classroom life but maladjusted at home. The remaining 7 were found to be generally poorly adjusted, both in classrooms and other areas.—*G. Elias.*

2214. Pittman, Joseph A. (North Carolina Coll., Durham.) A study of the suitability of an attitude-gauging instrument for assaying the attitude-toward-schooling of a group of sixth-grade Negro pupils. *J. Negro Educ.*, 1952, 21, 136-147.—The Illinois Inventory of Public Opinion was administered in 1950 to 278 sixth-grade Negro pupils in North Carolina schools to determine their attitudes toward schooling. Reading achievement and intelligence were measured by means of the California Reading Test and the New California Short Form Test of Mental Maturity. The students reported above-average satisfaction with their school work, teachers, inter-personal relationships, and with school facilities. Attitude was not correlated with sex, intelligence, or reading achievement. It was concluded

that the reliability of the measuring instrument was unsatisfactory for the present purpose.—*A. Burton.*

See also abstracts 1641, 1865, 2068, 2261

SPECIAL EDUCATION

2215. Gilbert, Jerome H. A way to teach safety to the mentally retarded. *Safety Education*, 1952, 31(8), 8-9.—To provide safety education for mentally retarded boys who are poor readers and slow in understanding, safety instruction units were devised at the Keith School in Chicago as a part of the occupational education for boys 15 and 16 years of age. Methods of presenting the material are discussed and tests illustrated.—(Courtesy of *Bull. Current Lit.* . . . *Handicap.*)

2216. Koshuk, Ruth Pearson. Two-year-olds in the nursery school. *Understanding the Child*, 1952, 21, 75-77.—Presents records from 2 west coast nursery schools to support the hypothesis that a two-year-old can adjust to a nursery school. Failure to adjust rapidly is probably due to the child's having been "unhappy and insecure in some degree before entrance."—*W. Coleman.*

2217. Shanan, Y. Kitat tipul. (Teaching mal-adjusted children.) *M'gamot*, 1951/52, 3, 111-136.—An attempt to study neglected children in Israel, learning in special classes. Methods: natural observation in school and in other social settings; case study; field investigation of families; achievement tests. There have been found: lack of frustration tolerance and "fighting the rules"; slow differentiation of personality, rigidity, narrow life space with regard to age; distortion of accepted valences, distrust, complete lack of social security feeling. Re-education: In the 1st stage—mainly social activities, especially participation in group, which result in strengthening of security feeling, trust and acceptance of rules; in the 2nd stage—sport, work, classroom activities which result in widening of life space, greater adaptability and quicker personality differentiation; in the 3rd stage—group autonomy, classroom work, prevocational training and psychotherapy, if needed, which result in recognition of social values, integration of personality and moral autonomy.—*H. Ormian.*

EDUCATIONAL GUIDANCE

2218. Morris, Glyn. Practical guidance methods for principals and teachers. New York: Harper, 1952. xii, 266 p. \$3.75.—The actual process by which a guidance program was initiated and developed in a school situation characterized by numerous limitations and difficulties is described in anecdotal detail. The author examines the cooperative methods developed between himself and the teachers in his school in working through group procedures, record systems, interviews and case conferences.—*E. I. Gaier.*

EDUCATIONAL MEASUREMENT

2219. Dale, Reginald R. (*University Coll. Swansea.*) The prognostic value of the university entrance examination. *Brit. J. educ. Psychol.*, 1952, 22, 124-139.—Critical analysis is undertaken of several significant researches on the relation between success in university entrance examinations and subsequent performance in the university. Caution is advocated in assessing the implications of these studies. Prognosis in specific subjects is often of doubtful validity. Factors affecting the correlation which are generally given inadequate attention are noted.—R. C. Strassburger.

2220. Olckers, P. J. Skoolpunte en standaarde. (School grades and classes.) *J. soc. Res., Pretoria*, 1950, 1, 172-182.—A comparison of the test scores of standardized tests with teachers' marks reveals that the standard of marking varies from school to school and that for purpose of assessment and classification the teachers' marks are entirely unreliable. It is suggested that pupils be promoted according to age and that provision be made for grouping within classes according to ability and interest.—N. De Palma.

See also abstracts 1989, 2315, 2326

EDUCATION STAFF PERSONNEL

2221. Bond, Jesse A. (*U. California, Los Angeles.*) Analysis of observed traits of teachers who were rated superior in school discipline. *J. educ. Res.*, 1952, 45, 507-516.—Student teachers who were rated superior in achieving discipline were compared with unselected student teachers. While the superior teachers rated higher than the unselected in all other traits on which they were rated, they were relatively low in appearance, health and health habits, and cultural understanding.—M. Murphy.

2222. Patterson, C. H. The classroom teacher and the emotional problems of children. *Understanding the Child*, 1952, 21, 67-72.—To meet her responsibility for maintaining "a healthy environment for the emotional development of all of her pupils," the teacher must understand what the emotionally disturbed child is like and treat the child accordingly. She must understand and accept the child as he is "with his negative attitudes, hostility and aggression, destructiveness, etc. . . . The child must be given an opportunity to express or release his stirred up emotions."—W. Coleman.

See also abstracts 1896, 2068

PERSONNEL PSYCHOLOGY

2223. Bond, Douglas D. The love and fear of flying. New York: International Universities Press, 1952. 190 p. \$3.25.—This study deals with the fears and the psychological make up of fliers in the training command of the U. S. Air Force, and in the Eighth Air Force in England during World War II. Those aspects of the emotional lives of these fliers

concerned with flying and combat are emphasized. The author analyzes the phobic form of flight neuroses, supported by the presentation and discussion of case histories. He points out the role of accidents in the cause of anxiety among fliers and similarly the role of anxiety in the cause of accidents. Analysis of the dynamics that underly success or failure of flying in combat leads the author to believe that less concern need be shown for the civilian adjustment of those men who "broke" in war than for the adjustment of those who enjoyed the war too much.—D. E. Walton.

2224. Ladhams, Geoffrey H. A new method of training operators. *Personnel*, 1952, 28, 471-477.—Individual operations in a job are analyzed to determine the separate skills needed for their successful performance. The learner acquires these skills by means of specially designed apparatus and exercises. The acquisition of these skills then enables the recruit to learn the job itself, using the tempo, rhythm, and movements of the experienced operator. Results obtained are listed as reduced training time, high ultimate level of output, reduced labor turnover and absenteeism, waste reduction, increased versatility, retraining of operators, and stimulating recruitment.—W. H. Osterberg.

2225. Maier, Norman R. F. (*U. Michigan, Ann Arbor.*) Principles of human relations: applications to management. New York: Wiley, 1952. x, 474 p. \$6.00.—"This book is written for persons who are interested in human relations problems, and as such concerns itself with overcoming communication barriers, preventing misunderstandings and developing the constructive side of man's nature. The examples and applications are pointed toward industry, but the principles apply to all situations where leaders must deal with groups or individuals." 60-item bibliography.—R. A. Littman.

2226. Margaretten, Elias J. Tachistoscopic training in industry. *Amer. J. Optom.*, 1952, 29, 286-292.—11 engineers completed a course of 39 half-hour training sessions. Before- and after-tests were made with the Minnesota Speed of Reading test and the Ophthalmograph. The gain of 21% in reading speed was not significantly different from that shown by a control group. Within the trained group, improvement in span of recognition and in the regression factor were significant at the 1% and 5% levels, respectively. Reading speed as measured by the Ophthalmograph also showed significant improvement (1% level).—M. R. Stoll.

2227. National Institute of Industrial Psychology. (*London, England.*) Joint consultation in British industry. London: Staples Press, 1952. 276 p. 21s.—A questionnaire and interview study of 545 British industries each employing over 250 people provided data for all aspects of joint consultation (any method of establishing two-way communication between 2 or more groups in addition to those provided by normal day-to-day contacts). There are 6 parts (20 chapters) dealing with the following: (1) meaning of joint consultation; (2) psychological and

social factors; (3) technical and economic factors; (4) structure, procedures, and organization; (5) topics and achievements; (6) a rationale for employee and management. It is concluded that while reliance on rigid rules is dangerous, there are certain general principles which are of value but which are influenced by various factors specific to each firm.—C. G. Browne.

See also abstracts 1635, 1636, 1637, 1642, 2302, 2337

SELECTION & PLACEMENT

2228. American Bankers Association. Customer and Personnel Relations Department. Clerical testing in banks. New York: American Bankers Association, 1952. 65 p. \$4.00.—Various aspects of personnel testing in banks are discussed. Topics included are the role of personnel tests in selection and placement, tests to consider for clerical selection, administration of testing, interpreting test scores, and studies on test validity. Percentile norms based on 30,000 cases in 126 banks from 32 states for the following tests are included: Short Employment Test (bank clerical jobs), General Clerical, Minnesota Clerical, Personnel Test, and Hay tests.—C. G. Browne.

2229. Clay, Hubert. Experiences in testing foremen. *Personnel*, 1952, 28, 466-470.—This is a description of the various steps customarily involved in a test selection program, using the procedure followed at Goodrich to illustrate. The first step is the evaluation of the present group of supervisors, and the second step is the testing of this group. Factors affecting the willingness of the supervisory group to accept the testing program are discussed. The third step is to test candidates for supervision and then select those whose scores most nearly match those of presently high-rated supervisors. The fourth step in the process, ideally, is to check the accuracy of one's predictions after a year or two. The tests and procedures used in the individual discussions with present foremen are also discussed.—W. H. Osterberg.

2230. Cowles, John T. Development of an alternate form of the Airman Classification Battery (AC-1). *USAF Hum. Resour. Res. Cent., Res. Bull.*, 52-5, 1952. v, 12 p.—Development of alternate forms for 13 of 14 tests in the Airman Classification Battery is described. The report is addressed primarily to research personnel, but is also significant for practical classification and assignment, and as a tool for further research.—R. Tyson.

2231. Guilford, J. P. (U. Southern California, Los Angeles.), Fruchter, Benjamin, & Zimmerman, Wayne S. Factor analysis of the Army Air Forces Sheppard Field battery of experimental aptitude tests. *Psychometrika*, 1952, 17, 45-68.—Factor analysis of 39 tests and 7 reference tests was made. Of the factors extracted, 12 were interpreted. Of the 12, 7 were clearly similar to previously known factors: numerical, perceptual-speed, spatial relations, visualization, visual memory, paired-associates-

memory, and length-estimation factors. Others included planning, reasoning (possibly a combination of two factors), orientation as to compass-points, and a set of doublets which seemed to be related to one kind of test. In addition, a better understanding of spatial-relations and visualization factors was gained. Attempts to improve measures of unique factors were not uniformly successful. An attempt to duplicate a psychomotor test in printed form failed. 12 references.—M. O. Wilson.

2232. Porter, J. M., Jr. (U. Tennessee, Knoxville.) The selection of native employees in a foreign operation. *Personnel*, 1952, 28, 496-500.—The writer went to Jamaica to develop a battery of tests to select employees for the strip-mining and initial processing of bauxite. He familiarized himself with the operations to be performed when the mine was to go into operation and learned about the people from whom future employees were to be selected. He made a description of each of the 61 jobs involved and gathered information from natives at work and social situations. He selected 12 psychological and psychomotor tests, and tested them on three employee groups, totalling 161 persons. Validation was against an outside criterion of supervisors' ratings. No results of the validations are presented.—W. H. Osterberg.

2233. Sichel, Herbert S. The selective efficiency of a test battery. *Psychometrika*, 1952, 17, 1-39.—In the selection program of a large agency, 3 parties, applicant, selector, and employer, are involved. An attempt is made to describe quantitatively the risks each party runs in using the selection program. The instruments of measurement employed are the operating characteristics of the applicant and the employer, the efficiency index of a selection procedure, the quality-gain diagram, and the cost-utility diagram. 9 references.—M. O. Wilson.

2234. Zachert, Virginia. (Human Resources Res. Cent., Lackland AFB, Tex.) Factor analyses of the Army, Navy, and Air Force Classification Batteries. *USAF Hum. Resour. Res. Cent., Res. Bull.* 52-12, 1952. 20 p.—The Army and Navy Classification Batteries were given to 1052 Naval Recruits and factor analysis was performed of the 18-variable matrix. 6 factors identified were mechanical experience, perceptual speed, verbal comprehension, numerical facility, visualization, and general reasoning. A second factor analysis was performed of a 44-variable matrix for the Army and Air Force Classification Batteries using a sample of 500 (drawn from a population of 300 soldiers and 1800 airmen). From this the same 6 factors were tentatively identified, plus an additional factor of technical or radio electrical information. This second analysis also revealed 3 interest factors.—W. F. Grether.

See also abstract 2315

LABOR-MANAGEMENT RELATIONS

2235. Buytendijk, F. J. J. Over de vrije-tijdsbesteding van de werkende vrouw. (About free-time-spending of the working woman). *Ned. Tijd-*

schr. Psychol., 1952, 7, 81-98.—A speech held for the National Union of Dutch Soroptimist Clubs. In principle, free-time-spending of the working woman does not differ from that of all working people, but still the problem of having, keeping and spending free-time is more difficult to a woman than to a man, because the woman has a different relation not only to the world but also to herself.—*M. Dresden.*

2236. **Chandler, A. T.** (*Dep't. of Labour & Nat'l Service, Melbourne, Australia.*) **Management communication in an expanding company.** *Bull. Industr. Psychol. Personnel Pract.*, 1952, 8, 21-26.—This study traces the development of a pattern of meetings and conferences that has been found to meet the needs of intra-management communication in a Melbourne company of vehicle body builders. Before the war, the company employed about 100 people, including 6 foremen; now it has about 350, including 19 foremen. 2 methods of communication are discussed: foremen's meetings, and production conferences. The purposes, procedures and effects of each method of communication are discussed.—*W. H. Osterberg.*

2237. **Gammill, Homer L.** (*U. Illinois, Urbana.*) **Psychologic factors in employee training.** *J. Amer. Dietetic Ass.*, 1951, 27, 948-951.—Even simple requests should be regarded as training. In their own way, most people are willing to comply with what is expected of them. Clear standards of good work should be established. "Satisfactions" for doing good work should be developed. Planned training should include incidental contacts, training in specific skills, and the long-term development of employees. "If our employees don't learn, a good deal of the fault lies with us. . . . Training is a continuous job."—*G. L. Grace.*

2238. **Holmes, J. L.** (*Dep't. of Labour & Nat'l Service, Melbourne, Australia.*) **Suggestion schemes, a summary of the literature.** *Bull. Industr. Psychol. Personnel Pract.*, Melbourne, 1952, 8, 27-35.—Suggestion schemes are fairly common in the U.S.A., Great Britain, and Australia. Suggestions from employees may result in financial benefit both to employees and the organisation as a whole, but schemes serve equally as important a function in providing a means whereby employees can communicate with management. Careful planning and diligent administration are essential for successful schemes. A committee of management, supervisory, technical, and employee representatives is generally considered the best means for evaluating suggestions. Some discussion is provided on publicity, procedure, impartiality, rewards, and reasons for rejections. 17 references.—*W. H. Osterberg.*

2239. **Jaques, Elliott.** **The changing culture of a factory.** New York: The Dryden Press, 1952. xxi, 341 p. \$4.25.—This book describes a cooperative project between the Tavistock Institute of Human Relations and a British company that makes ball bearings. The purpose of the project was to study and develop methods for creating satisfactory group relations. The field research team was composed of

the author and one other psychologist, and 6 industrial Fellows with varying backgrounds. The examination of social organization was built around the assessment of how far the social structure of the factory had proved effective in coping with the forces which affected production and group relations. There are 12 chapters, divided into 3 parts: (1) Background data; (2) Three years of change; (3) Analysis of change.—*W. H. Osterberg.*

2240. **Kangan, M.** (*Dep't. of Labour & Nat'l Service, Melbourne, Australia.*) **Factory-wide group incentive schemes.** *Bull. Industr. Psychol. Personnel Pract.*, Melbourne, 1952, 8, 14-20.—The form of factory-wide incentive considered in this article is the wage incentive, or payment by results, involving payment to employees for measured quantities of production at a pre-determined scale of payment. It is not a profit-sharing scheme. 27 factory-wide group schemes were studied, most of them belonging to 2 major systems or classes, the task-bonus system and the premium-bonus system of wage incentives. Advantages and disadvantages of the 2 methods are discussed.—*W. H. Osterberg.*

2241. **Maier, Norman R. F.** (*U. Michigan, Ann Arbor.*), & **Zerfoss, Lester F.** **MRP: a technique for training large groups of supervisors and its potential use in social research.** *Hum. Relat.*, 1952, 5, 177-186.—Multiple role playing is a technique wherein many persons are involved in role playing rather than viewing, as in the ordinary method, one or two other persons engaging in role playing. The authors report on the results of MRP with a typical problem actually derived from an industrial problem involving the distribution of equipment. They point out how supervisors are able to learn the great range of solutions that exist to problems, that attitude changes can readily be effected and that the technique is useful for research purposes.—*R. A. Littman.*

2242. **Mindus, Erland.** **Rationalization and mental hygiene.** *Ment. Hlth., Lond.*, 1952, 11, 59-65.—"Rationalization" (defined as "increasing efficiency") in industrial organization has raised numerous problems having to do with worker satisfaction. Vocational specialization is seen as economically desirable but the psychological stresses created require a greatly enlarged program for industrial mental hygiene. Efforts must be made to make the jobs more appealing, and at the same time industrial psychiatrists and psychologists must be far more alert than at present to matters of placement, early diagnosis of sources of worker dissatisfaction, and individual help for the earlier, less severe signs of maladjustment.—*G. E. Copple.*

2243. **Owen, W. V.** (*Purdue U., Lafayette, Ind.*) **The dynamics of employee status.** *Personnel*, 1952, 28, 456-461.—Status is discussed here with reference to special privileges such as parking, freedom from clock punching, tenure, etc. Since changes in status, if they are to have any meaning, involve selection, the endorsement of any status policy is more or less limited to those persons who are selected for recogni-

tion. Despite the probable controversial aspects of policy that "creates" status, the rewards from a well-planned and efficiently executed creative policy may be much greater than expected.—*W. H. Osterberg.*

2244. Sayles, Leonard R. (*Cornell U., Ithaca, N. Y.*) The impact of incentives on inter-group work relations—a management and union problem. *Personnel*, 1952, 28, 483-490.—Examples of inter-group comparisons in the area of incentives are presented to illustrate 2 principles: (1) Relative earnings are as important if not more important than the absolute level of earnings. (2) Management retains the responsibility for maintaining equitable "earnings relationships" among various work groups in the plants. Work groups within a plant—whether they comprise men on the same machine or shift or in the same department—are always comparing their working conditions, their hours, and earnings with other workers in the same plant. Where for one reason or another the results are unfavorable, or the activities of one group pose a threat to another, there is usually an immediate reaction. Union leaders ordinarily cannot deal satisfactorily with arguments such as these among the men because of the political nature of their situations.—*W. H. Osterberg.*

2245. Speroff, Boris, & Kerr, Willard. Steel mill 'hot strip' accidents and interpersonal desirability values. *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1952, 8, 89-91.—"Nine negro and nine Spanish-speaking teams (90 men) on the finishing end of a steel mill hot strip were studied with reference to accident records and interpersonal preferences. Workers most liked by fellow workers tended to be accident-free. Most of the high accident rates were experienced by the workers who were most disliked by their associates. 3 explanatory hypotheses are discussed. Authors are of the opinion that such accidents may be reduced by (1) sociometric grouping, and (2) remedial counseling of 'disliked' workers."—*L. B. Heathers.*

2246. Wyndham, A. J., & White, E. (*Dep't. of Labour & Nat'l Service, Melbourne, Australia.*) Joint consultation: Case study no. 3. *Bull. industr. Psychol. Personnel Pract., Melbourne*, 1952, 8, 3-13.—A study at the Clyde Refinery of the Shell Co. of Australia which employs 450 male workers. The main purpose of the study was to investigate a situation that sometimes develops in management-worker committees, namely, that employees may come to look upon their representatives on management-worker committees as an alternative authority to foremen, causing the latter to regard this form of joint consultation as a threat to their position in the organization. In this plant the foreman are represented personally in all joint-consultation activity. The report describes consultation procedure, analyses the foremen's views on matters affecting them, and discusses employees' attitudes towards the joint consultation in operation.—*W. H. Osterberg.*

See also abstract 2324

INDUSTRIAL AND OTHER APPLICATIONS

2247. Berrien, F. K. *Practical psychology*. (Rev. ed.) New York: Macmillan, 1952, xv, 640 p. \$5.00.—This is a revision of the first edition in 1944 (see 18: 3675). The principal changes are elimination of the two-chapter section on education, and expansion of the section on adjustment from 3 to 5 chapters. The author points out that not only has a vast amount of applied research occurred during the war and shortly after, but also the proportion of applied to pure research has shifted to tip the balance in favor of the applied. Further, applied psychology has become more social in its outlook.—*R. W. Husband.*

2248. Reilly, William J. *Successful human relations*. New York: Harper, 1952. 144 p. \$2.50.—Fundamental principles of successful human relations are explored and discussed in terms of how they can be applied to everyday human problems. 4 mental levels in human relations are defined. Explanations are given on how the principles of persuasion can be used to open closed minds, win the confidence of others, and inspire their belief. Force also has a place in human relations based upon 3 fundamental conditions determining when force can be used with safety. (See 17: 928.)—*C. G. Browne.*

See also abstract 1643

INDUSTRY

2249. Cappon, D. (*U. Toronto, Canada.*) Some psychosomatic aspects of injuries. *Canad. med. Ass. J.*, 1951, 65, 321-325.—(1) Psychological factors leading to accident, and (2) psychosomatic factors influencing the course of recovery from accident are discussed. Among the former are included factors associated with general accident proneness (personality type) and factors explicable in terms of an individual psychopathology (personal conflicts, and unconscious intents). Among psychosomatic factors delaying recovery are included secondary gains from incapacitation and post-traumatic personality changes.—*F. C. Sumner.*

2250. Ishizuka, T. On the relation between the fatigue measured by flicker-test and the quantity of labour. Counted by step-counter. *Med. J. Osaka Univ.*, 1951, 3, 217-222.—The relation between fatigue as measured by a flicker fusion frequency method and the amount of physical work was measured in 4 groups of railway workers: (1) office workers; (2) engine drivers; (3) track layers; and (4) "care-boys." The amount of physical work was assessed by measuring the number of bodily "inclinations" per hour. When these exceeded 1,100 the flicker test suggested that there was fatigue. In Japanese with English abstract.—(Courtesy of *Ophthal. Lit.*)

2251. Lucas, James D. An analysis of instructor differences in the use of the student performance rating scale in flight training. *USA F Hum. Resour.*

Res. Cent., Res. Bull., 52-6, 1952. v, 10 p.—Different instructors' average ratings on student performance in radar and visual bombing performance did not differ markedly, but noteworthy variations in range of scores occurred. Continued use of the scales is advocated, but with better indoctrination regarding them. Further analysis of instructor differences is suggested. 2 sample rating scales.—*R. Tyson.*

2252. **Pigage, L. C., & Tucker, J. L.** *Job evaluation.* *U. Ill. Bull.*, 1952, 49(36), 44 p. (Inst. Lab. Industr. Rel. Publ., 5(3).)—Practical technics and problems of job evaluation are briefly outlined. The history, methods, checking, installation, and maintenance of the system are covered.—*R. Tyson.*

2253. **Pirot, H.** *Remarques sur un aspect psychologique du problème de la sécurité.* (Notes on a psychological aspect of the problem of safety.) *Rev. psychol. appl.*, 1952, 2, 35-38.—Safety devices were placed on a piece of machinery and the workers always found a way to by-pass the device. As long as the workers are able to "match wits" with the safety engineer without actually having to commit acts of vandalism, they will continue to by-pass the best safety devices. The solution lies in devising safety devices which no amount of ingenuity can by-pass.—*G. Besnard.*

2254. **Tiffin, Joseph.** *Industrial psychology.* New York: Prentice-Hall, 1952. xxi, 559 p. \$5.00.—The essential purpose of this third edition has been to include pertinent research published during the past 5 years. The general organization of the book remains essentially the same as in the second edition (see 22: 505). A new introductory chapter has been added and a number of topics have been expanded, such as the patterned interview, criteria of job success, selection of supervisors, methods of merit rating, and methods of measuring morale. The chapter on visual skills has been entirely rewritten and condensed. There is an appendix containing elementary descriptive statistics, Taylor-Russell Tables, and publishers of tests.—*S. G. Dulsky.*

See also abstracts 1697, 1713, 1720, 2223

BUSINESS & COMMERCE

2255. **Rippen, Kenneth H.** *Lighting plays dynamic part in raising office efficiency level.* *Office Mgmt. Equipment*, 1951, 12, 22-25.—Discusses the adequacy of lighting in office areas. Efficient and well-designed lighting improves morale, reduces error, increases work output, and relieves eye strain. A more tangible list of benefits follows: (1) the performance rate of useful work rises; (2) fewer errors are made; (3) eye, mental and general fatigue are reduced; (4) employees are kept at a higher peak of efficiency; (5) less time and fewer materials are wasted; (6) the accident hazards in various areas are reduced; (7) fixtures require little or no change with work organization changes; (8) installation and maintenance costs are lower in comparison to older lighting.—(Courtesy of *Industr. Train. Abstr.*).

2256. **Spiegel, William R., & Lanham, Elizabeth.** *Job evaluation in department stores.* *J. Retailing*, 1951, 27, 79-85.—Gives information gathered in a survey of job-evaluation programs in department stores, grouping it under 6 headings: (1) the history of job evaluation in department stores; (2) methods used in securing the cooperation of supervisors and employees; (3) types of rating plans employed; (4) organization for and conduct of the job-evaluation installation; (5) measures taken to insure company acceptance of advantages gained from the program; and (6) procedures used for maintaining job evaluation programs. Of the 207 stores surveyed, only 22 had job evaluation programs in operation, while 123 had no programs and no plans for installing them.—(Courtesy of *Industr. Train. Abstr.*).

See also abstract 2228

PROFESSIONS

2257. **Lévy-Bruhl, Henri.** *Réflexions sur la preuve judiciaire.* (Thoughts on judiciary proof.) *J. psychol. norm. path.*, 1952, 45, 181-190.—Judicial proof used to be based mainly on "mysticism" but has now become more rational. Scientific proof needs much more rigid points of reference. Progress in the judicial as well as scientific disciplines must be based on perfecting their points of reference.—*G. Besnard.*

2258. **Roe, Anne.** *Group Rorschachs of university faculties.* *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1952, 16, 18-22.—Results of group Rorschachs obtained from university faculty members in biological, physical, and social sciences are presented, the data being combined for all 3 groups. Interrelationships of various factors with the test data are given in detail. *F. Costin.*

See also abstracts 2263, 2279, 2288

UNPUBLISHED THESES

2259. **Bailey, Mattox Augustus.** *A study of personality characteristics predictive of social recovery in schizophrenia.* 1952, Ph.D., Catholic U.

2260. **Berkeley, Marvin H.** *A comparison between the empirical and rational approaches for keying a heterogeneous test.* 1952, Ph.D., Washington U.

2261. **Borowska, Sister M. Walter.** *An empirical study of the relation of socio-economic status to high school students' attitudes, radicalism-conservatism.* 1952, M.A., Catholic U.

2262. **Bowman, Eugenie W.** *Visual mnemonic distortions following organic brain pathology.* 1952, Ph.D., Catholic U.

2263. **Boyd, Richard White.** *The use of group psychotherapy in the professional training of ministers.* 1952, Ph.D., Boston U.

2264. **Bradshaw, Donald H.** *A study of group consistencies on the Draw-A-Person Test in relation to personality projection.* 1952, M.A., Catholic U.

2265. Campbell, John Dowling. Subjective aspects of occupational status. 1952, Ph.D., Harvard U.
2266. Canter, Francis M. Personality factors in seizure states with special reference to the Rosenzweig Triadic Hypothesis. 1952, Ph.D., Washington U.
2267. Chaney, John W., Jr. A validity study of the Szondi Test: comparison of normal and alcoholic subjects in their preferences of eight Szondi portraits as presented in triads. 1952, M.A., Catholic U.
2268. Cook, Richard A. Subject and pictorial-character similarity in relation to identification and ego defensiveness. 1952, Ph.D., Washington U.
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2278. Frank, Irving Harold. A genetic evaluation of perceptual structurization in certain psychoneurotic disorders by means of the Rorschach technique. 1952, Ph.D., Boston U.
2279. Friedl, Francis P. Vocational interests of successful and unsuccessful seminarians in a foreign mission society. 1952, M.A. Catholic U.
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2288. Gruen, Dolores. The personal adjustment, work patterns, and meaning of work of a group of older physicians. 1952, Ph.D., U. Chicago.
2289. Hartigan, Sister M. Eugene. The effectiveness of teaching reading to eighth grade pupils by small group procedures. 1952, M.A., Catholic U.
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2343. Wertheimer, Michael Matthew. A study of normal threshold variations in time. 1952, Ph.D., Harvard U.

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2345. Zemlick, Maurice J. Maternal attitudes of acceptance and rejection during and after pregnancy. 1952, Ph.D., Washington U.

2346. Zolik, Edwin Stanislaus. The reproduction of visual-motor gestalten by normal and delinquent children. 1952, M.A., Catholic U.

The Last Word

Journal of Exceptional Children has changed its title to *Exceptional Children* (*Except. Child.*).

* * *

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* * *

The following journals have been added to our list for regular coverage. Those marked with an asterisk are received regularly in the Editorial Office.

**Anales del Instituto Etnico Nacional (An. Inst. Etnico nac.)* beginning with Vol. 4, No. 2, 1951.

Applied Scientific Research, The Hague. Series B (*Appl. sci. Res., Hague. Ser. B.*) beginning with the current issues.

Audio-Visual Communication Review (*Audio-Visual Commun. Rev.*) forthcoming.

**Informational Bulletin (Inform. Bull.)* beginning with Vol. 3, No. 3, 1952.

**Journal of the American Psychoanalytic Association (J. Amer. psychoanal. Ass.)* beginning with Vol. 1, No. 1, 1953.

**Revista da Universidade Católica de São Paulo (Rev. Univ. Católica, São Paulo)* beginning with Vol. 1, No. 1, 1952.

**Szondiana (Szondiana)* beginning with No. 1, 1952.

Virginia Journal of Science (Virginia J. Sci.) beginning with the current issues.

Yivo Bleter (Yivo Bleter) beginning with the current issues.

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